

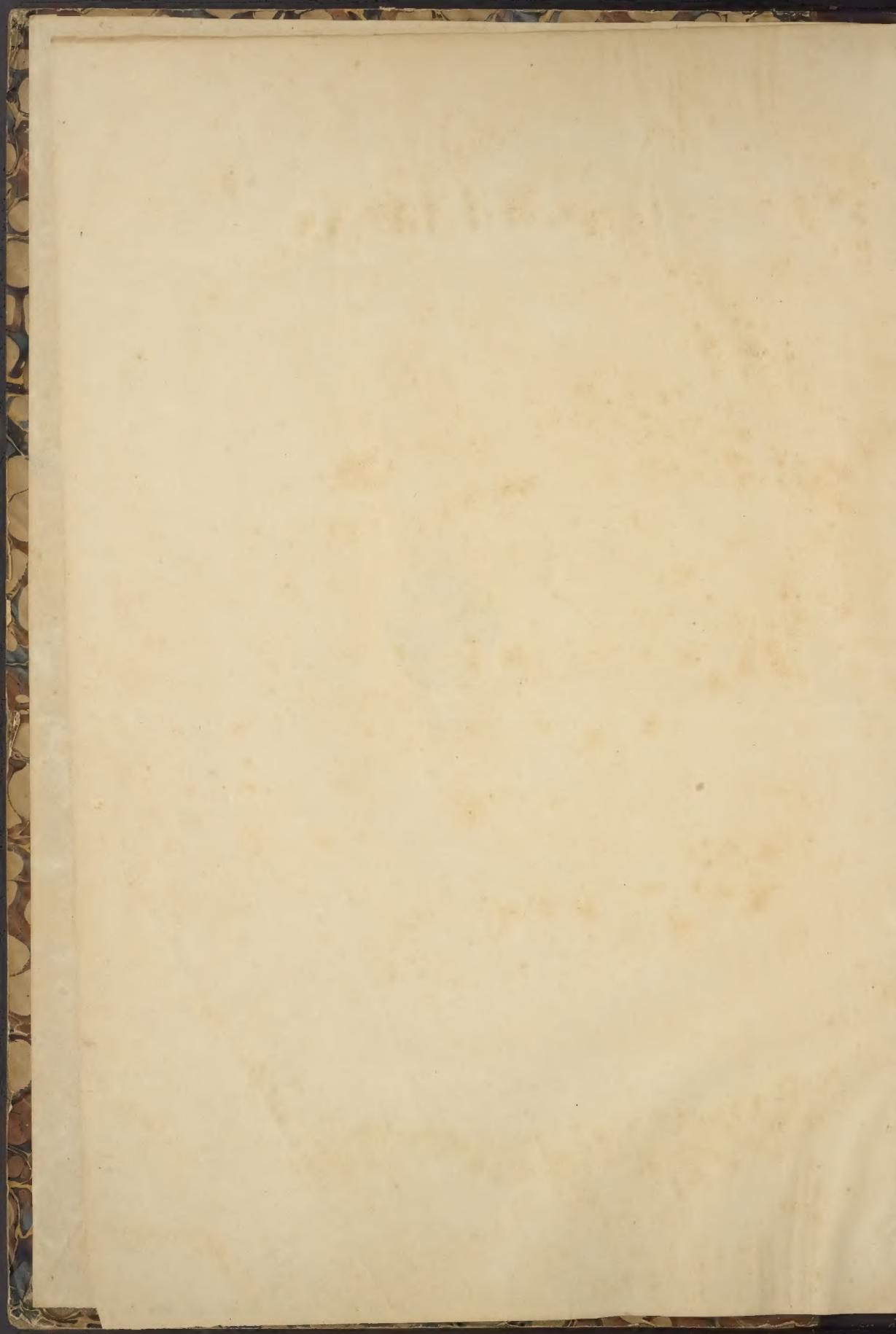
STEUART'S
Ancient Monuments
IN
LYDIA AND PHRYGIA.

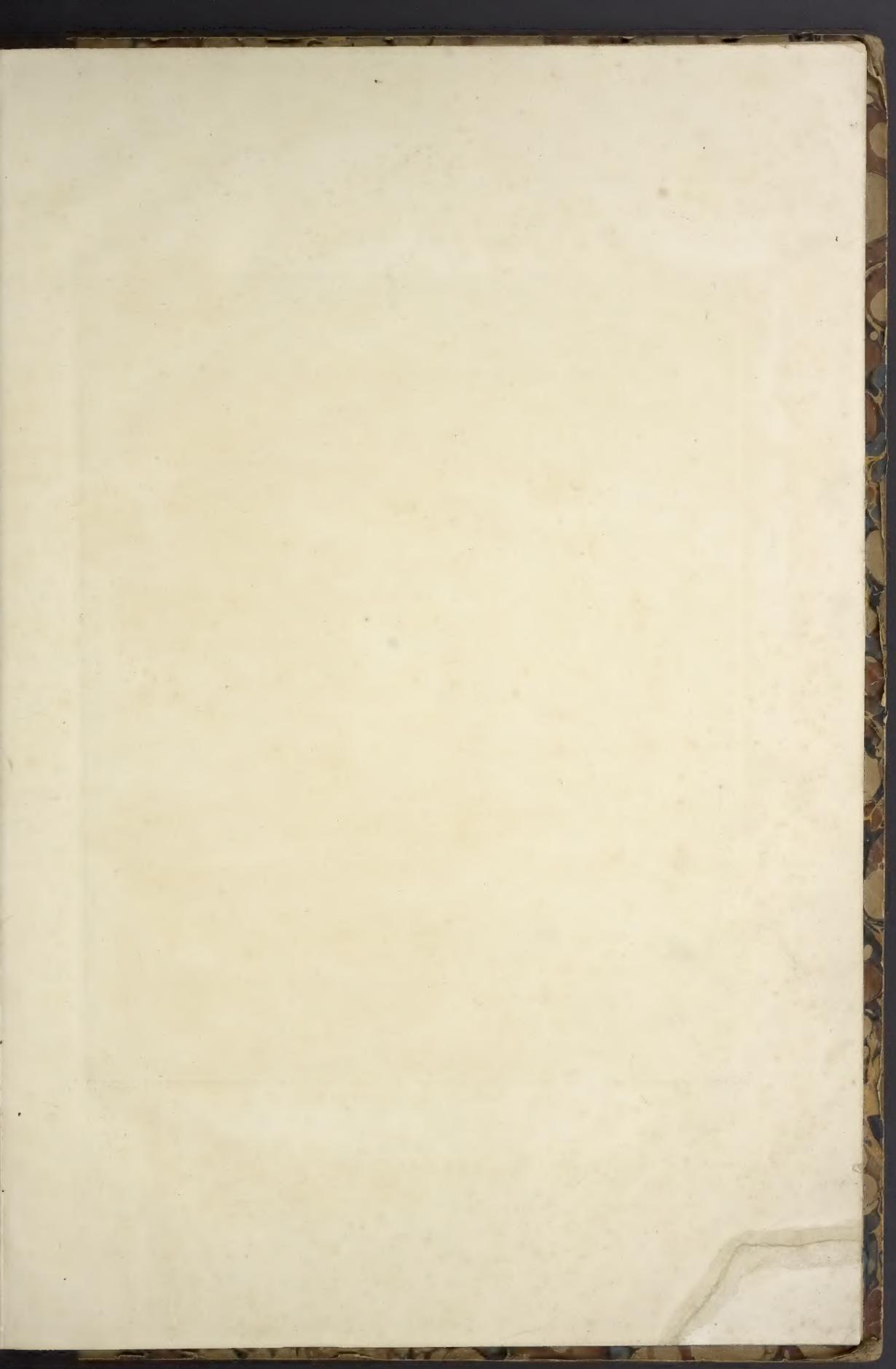


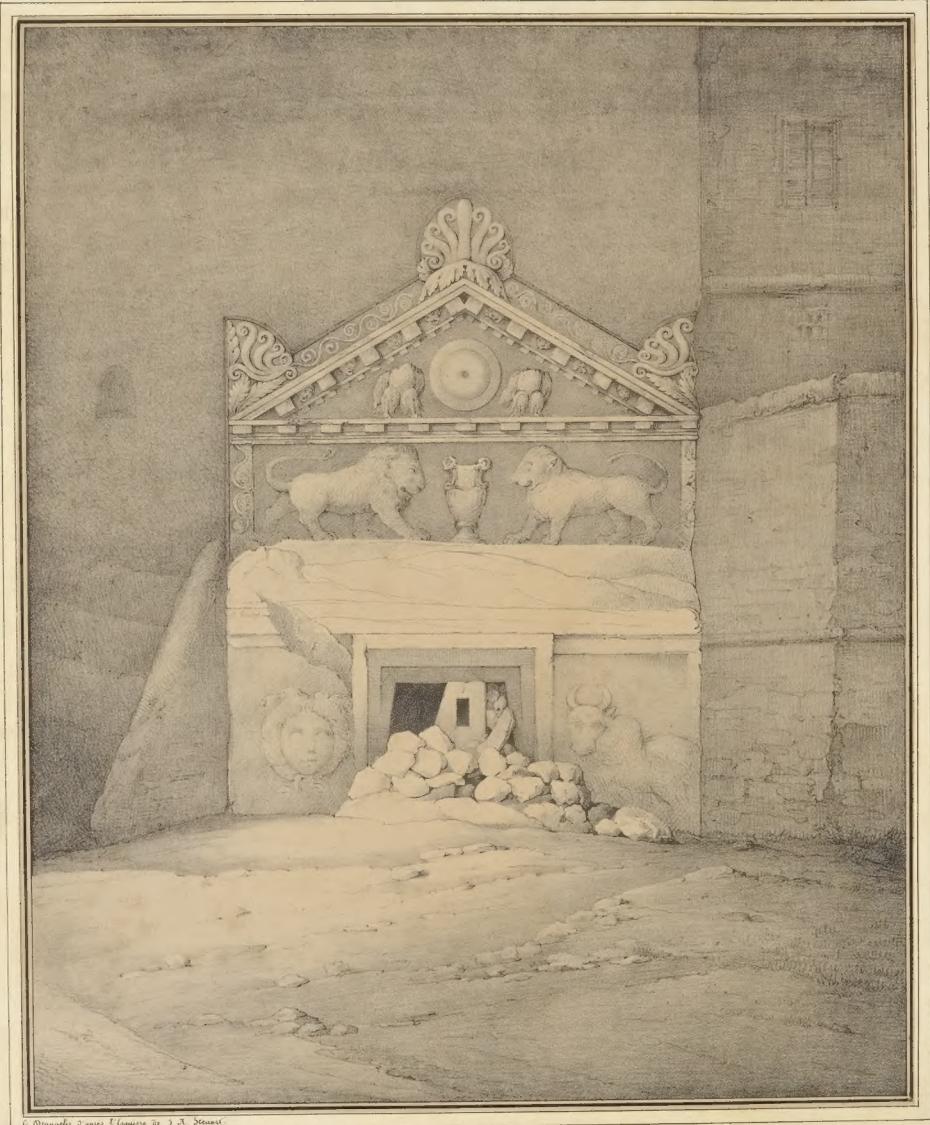
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C. Brueghel d'après l'époque de J. A. Stevani.

TOMB of SOLON
COMBET-LI

Rosina S. Graham

A

DESCRIPTION

OF SOME

A NCIENT MONUMENTS,

WITH INSCRIPTIONS,

STILL EXISTING IN

LYDIA AND PHRYGIA,

SEVERAL OF WHICH ARE SUPPOSED TO BE TOMBS OF THE EARLY KINGS.

—

Illustrated with Plates, from Sketches made on the Spot,

BY

JOHN ROBERT STEUART, ESQ.

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

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A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

It had been my intention to publish the whole of my Journal and observations made during a Tour through Asia Minor in the spring of 1837. My motives for doing so were founded neither in interest nor vanity: I was solely guided by a feeling of duty, to make known various discoveries, which I thought likely to prove welcome to those who interest themselves in similar pursuits.

In the prosecution of this Tour I had enjoyed advantages such as rarely fall to the lot of the European traveller, having been accompanied by an Armenian friend, familiar with the East, whose attainments and address procured me numerous facilities I should otherwise never have been able to command.

Unluckily, after having gone to considerable expense in completing the Plates for illustrating the principal objects, I found that they were not of the precise dimensions required for general circulation, the fastidiousness of modern taste disdaining to peruse any work above the size of an octavo. Unwilling to incur so heavy an additional expense as would have attended the remodelling of the Plates, I came to the resolution of suppressing the work altogether; but several friends, to whose judgment I could not but defer, prevailed on me to publish at least those Plates I had already prepared, accompanying them with a suitable Description. This is the only apology I have to offer for presenting the publication in its present imperfect form. Should it be received with a moderate degree of favour, it will encourage me to publish whatever incidents occurred, or whatever I noticed as remarkable, during the progress of my Tour.

My route commenced from Smyrna, and proceeded through Magnesia, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, Koula, Julio-Gordus or Ghiordiz, Bagæ, Blaundus, Ghiobek, Ushak, Cadi or Ghiediz *Æzani*, Cotyænum or Kutaya, and its neighbourhood; the vicinity of Doganli, Nacoleia, now Sidy Ghazy, Doryleum, and Brussa; in all of which places I was enabled to make various interesting discoveries, copying many inscriptions which had hitherto eluded notice, ascertaining by them the sites of various cities, and collecting many curious and unpublished coins.

Having been, by the means of my companion, brought into contact with the inhabitants, of all grades and persuasions, I was enabled to collect much information respecting the present state of the country; and as more than three months were occupied in a route which is generally performed in less than an equal number of weeks, it was in my power to make many observations which had escaped the notice of more hasty travellers.

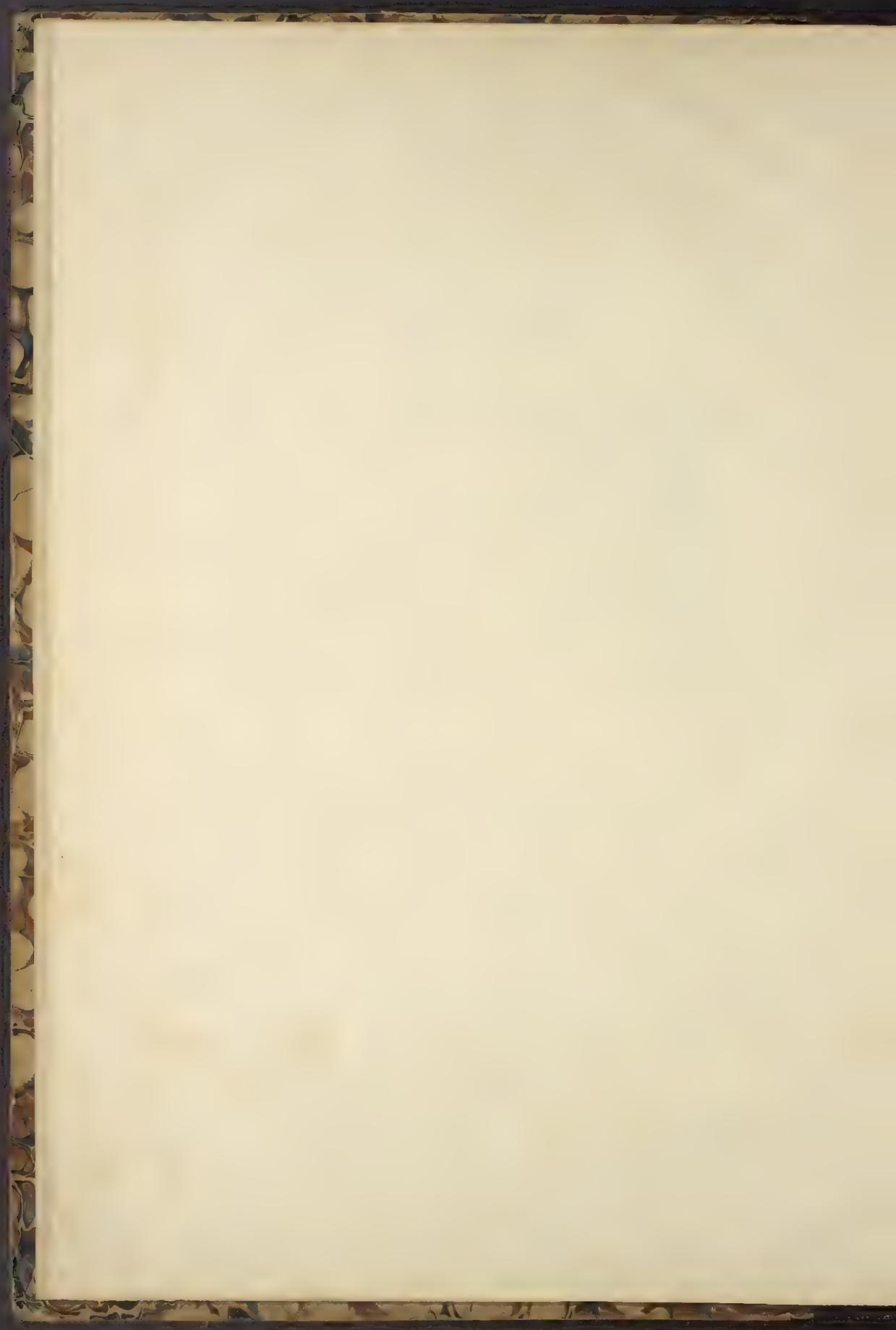
Naples, Oct. 1, 1842.

J. R. STEUART.

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ANCIENT MONUMENTS

OF

LYDIA AND PHRYGIA.

HAVING occasion to proceed from Smyrna to Constantinople, I resolved on undertaking the journey by land, in the expectation of passing through an interesting country, which, though frequently traversed, had not been so thoroughly investigated as to preclude the hope of still encountering new objects of antiquarian research.

On the 16th of March, 1837, having made the necessary preparations, I set off from Smyrna, accompanied by an Armenian merchant, with whom I had on a former occasion travelled from Tabriz to Constantinople. His great knowledge of the languages of the East, and his happy facility in ingratiating himself with the varied classes and tribes which compose an Asiatic population, were advantages of rare occurrence: nor should I probably have attempted the journey, had I not been seconded by this able assistant. We arrived at Manessia the same day: it is a large and flourishing city, and was anciently known by the denomination of Magnesia ad Sipylum, from its being situated on the side of the celebrated mountain of that name. I remained there a few days, during which we made several excursions in the neighbourhood. One of our first was a visit to the famous statue of Niobe, which was noticed nearly 150 years ago by Chishull, though I am not aware that it has been particularly described by any subsequent traveller. The description given of it in 1699, by Chishull, is as follows:—

“ We continued our journey under the foot of Sipylus, which, about two hours from the city (Manessia), ends in a stupendous precipice, consisting of a naked massy stone, and rising perpendicular almost a furlong high. It was not a little surprising, as we rode along under the foot of the hill, to observe a certain cliff of the rock, representing an exact niche and statue, with the due shape and proportion of a human body. For, Sipylus being the seat of the transformation of the unhappy Niobe, there was ground of imagining, that we had either met with her statue, or with that which was the first occasion of the fable; at least it was not improbable that this was the work of some ancient inhabitants of this place, who pleased themselves in fashioning the natural rock into such a figure as might preserve the tradition of this celebrated poetic fiction.”

Not having ever seen any representation of this singular statue, I undertook to delineate it to Statue of Niobe. the best of my ability; and in order the better to examine it, I clambered up the rock, which is here very steep, and with some difficulty reached the interesting monument. The accompanying Plate will shew, better than any description I can give, the general appearance of the statue, which is

Manessia, or
Magnesia ad
Sipylum.

probably the oldest in existence. Niobe appears to be seated on a chair, or throne, of which little more than the indication is now perceptible: the figure is placed in a recess, or niche; and to this protection we probably owe its preservation such as we now see it.

The style and character of the work correspond with the description given of statues previous to the time of DædaluS, who, from having been the first artist who gave a free action to the limbs, is said to have imparted to his statues the power of motion. Although the limbs are not disengaged, the figure of Niobe is designed in a sufficiently easy and natural attitude: the hands appear to have been clasped together upon the breast; and the head is slightly inclined on one side, with a pensive air, expressive of grief. The whole figure bears a strong impress of Archaic style; nevertheless, so little now remains of the original sculpture, that it requires to be studied carefully in order to understand exactly the design. The exterior surface, too, is so much corroded, that the whole mass exhibits not a single trace of the chisel, saving on some remains of the volutes or curls of Niobe's hair, which, from their position, have been better protected from the weather.

PAUSANIAS,
lib. 1. cap. 21.

Pausanias, who is supposed to have been a native of Magnesia, expressly states, that he ascended Sipylus in order to see Niobe, from which we may conclude, that, in his day at least, the statue was considered to be the identical one into which she was transformed. If, therefore, as is most probable, the legend of the metamorphose arose from the existence of this statue, we must assign it to a period prior to that in which Homer flourished, since he expressly mentions her statue on Mount Sipylus; and with this part of Asia Minor he must have been well acquainted from his long residence in the neighbourhood.

It is very remarkable that the winds generally rage here with great violence, which may account for the tradition of Niobe having been transported hither by their ministry. Be this as it may, I could not behold without admiration the tears still trickling down the furrows of her grief-worn cheeks, realising what would appear to have been but the fancy of the poet:

See also SOPHOCLES (*Antigone* ad. *Electro*); SENECA (*Agamemnon*).

"Flet tamen, et validi circundata turbae venti
In patrum rapta est: ubi fixa circumacta montis
Quaifatur, et lacrimis etannum marmora malant."

OVIDI *Met.* v. 310-12.

"Yet still she weeps, and, whil'd by stormy winds,
Borne through the air, her native country finds;
There fix'd she stands upon a bleakly hill;
There yet her marble cheeks eternal tears distil."

Or as described by Homer (*Il. Ω. 615*):

"Ἐτ Σιπύλῳ, ἵθι φασ. θείων ἔμπειαι εύεις
Νηρόφιον, αἵτ ἀμφὶ Ἀγέλωνον ἐρροατο,
Ἐνθα, λίθος περ λόσσα, θεῶν ἐκ, κῆφια πίσσει.

"There high, on Sipylus' shaggy brow,
She sits, her own sad monument of woe,
The rock for ever hush'd, the tears for ever flow'd."

By the proximity of some springs with which this part of the mountain abounds, this singular effect is still produced after the lapse of thousands of years! These springs are collected in a good-sized tank, at the foot of the hill, on the other side of the road.

Singular monolithic sepulchre.

In the same road, about two and a half miles further on, coursing the skirts of the mountain, we came upon a very singular *monolithic sepulchre*, excavated in the marble rock, which here juts out naturally in a spherical form: this projection has been smoothed and scraped all around, so as not to afford the smallest harbour for vegetation or moisture. In the centre of this rounded mass, an oblong cube has been detached by means of a parallel trench or channel corresponding with the three inner sides of the cube; the roof is flat and shelving, so as to allow of the rain running off; the outer side, forming the front, has a small entrance or doorway, which is approached by an ascent of three steps, also fashioned out of the rock. The interior consists of two chambers, the further one being the smaller; it is vaulted, and is entered by a very narrow square aperture in the division

which separates the two chambers: in these are several troughs or coffins, hollowed out in the rock; but no remains of decorations or inscriptions are visible. The whole is executed in a simple and severe style, free from the least appearance of ornament, but chiselled with the greatest nicety; it appears to be in the most perfect state,—the hardness of the stone, and the precaution of isolating the sepulchre, having preserved it from the effects of damp. The length of the portion into which the vaults extend does not exceed one-fifth of the length of the cube, which was probably intended for a family burial-place, but prevented by accidental circumstances from having been completed beyond what we now see. The great expense and labour which must have been bestowed on this work; the extraordinary precautions taken to secure its durability; together with the prominent position it occupies,—seem to point out a royal tomb, whilst its extreme simplicity refers it to a very early age. Its plan differs from all others with which I am acquainted.

The places we visited in the neighbourhood were, Cassaba, Thyatira (Ak-Hissar), Sardis, Philadelphia (Ala-Sheper), Kula, Ghiuldeh, Attala, and Menneh; in all of these sites we found interesting remains of antiquity.

At a small village, to the west of Kula, known by the name of Humam, we remained a day; Human. it is noticed in Major Keppel's Journal, and appears to have been a small watering-place. The Turks, as its name implies, still make use of the warm and other mineral springs in the vicinity, and have erected two baths, one for men, the other for the women. We noticed here remains of ancient baths, a theatre of very small dimensions, numerous cippi and altars, and several sepulchres excavated in the rock, or formed of massive stones; but we looked in vain for inscriptions. The whole appearance of the place impressed us with the idea that it had been destroyed by an earthquake; and, judging from the style of the architecture, this catastrophe must have occurred at an early period of the empire—probably not later than the reign of Tiberius. It is also probable that the devastation had never been repaired, as we saw no vestiges of a more recent style of building.

I was principally struck with the remains of some figures, in alto-relievo, cut out on the white marble rock, and which form the subject of Plate IV.

The following is an extract from my Journal:—

"The first object which arrested our attention was a kind of recess in the marble rock, some little way above the baths, having three niches with sculptures, but so sadly defaced, that the precise signification of them is not at first apparent. The principal one represents a youth in the Phrygian bonnet, holding a cup or rhyton in his right hand; a dog below is looking up to him, and another has his nose to the ground, as if smelling or drinking; the left arm rests on something totally undistinguishable, but having somewhat the shape of an animal's head; the arm is bent, and raised up towards his head; but it is impossible to say whether holding any thing. The form of the rhyton is that of a ram's head; an elegant festoon surrounds the niche; the substance appears to be rather puckered drapery, confined by bardeans, than any flower or fruit. On the left is another niche, having the representation of a female entering a bath; a screen or sheet is suspended from a tree, and there is some semblance of a bow: a garland of ears of corn ornaments the niche; and a small column of the same separates it from the larger one. The third niche is on another front of the rock, forming an angle with the preceding; it is very much mutilated. It represents the figure of a dead man; at his feet a woman looks on in an attitude of mourning; and his head appears to be supported by another female; while a third, kneeling on the corpse, seems from the attitude to have suddenly arrived. This is indicated by a circular drapery, in the form of a scallop-shell, floating above her head; it may even denote her being a goddess just alighted from Olympus. Above this rock are many remains of ancient edifices."

Places visited.

Probably destroyed by an earthquake.

Sculptures on the rock.

These sculptures may either be *ex votos*, or allude to subjects connected with the *baths*. The *discovery* of the latter may possibly be commemorated by the representation of the Phrygian huntsman and his dogs. A group somewhat similar is seen on a rare and beautiful Sicilian medal of Segeste, on which a young huntsman is looking down with attention on something discovered by his two dogs.

Gygean Lake,
and ancient
tombs.

I may mention having visited the Gygean Lake, and the interesting tumuli which border its shore; these are the tombs of the ancient kings of Lydia: amongst others, that of Halyattes, the father of Croesus, rises pre-eminent. On its summit may still be perceived the remains of a pavement of brick, and a decayed fragment of one of the pillars which decorated this gigantic mound. Most of these tumuli being intact, I felt a strong desire to explore their innermost recesses; and we indulged in a long train of speculation on the most expedient mode of realising this fascinating project, which, though attended with difficulties, we agreed was by no means impracticable, *if properly managed*.

Ghordiz, or
Julio-Gordus.

I also passed over to Ghordiz, the ancient Gordus, or Julio-Gordus, where I copied several interesting inscriptions; amongst others, two with the name of the city, which had hitherto escaped the notice of travellers. I repaired also to the neighbouring village and stupendous peak of Khyadjik, near which I discovered the stronghold of Cleon, the celebrated predatory chief, restorer of Gordus, as mentioned by Strabo. The extraordinary and all but inaccessible position sufficiently indicated the fastness of the chieftain; and I was confirmed in this idea by actually discovering in its precincts an inscription with his name cut out in the rock.

Sirghé, or Bagæ.
Ghiobek.

My route led me through the neighbourhood of Tabula to Sirghé, the ancient Bagæ, and from thence to Ghiobek, near the ruins of an ancient city, described by Arundel as *Clanudda*; but which I ascertained to be *Blaundus*, not only from many coins of Blaundus found there—one of which I myself picked up—but also from the inscription on a tombstone in a Turkish cemetery at Ghiobek, which I ascertained, from the son of the man over whose grave it stood, to have been brought from Blaundus, now Solyman-li.

Ushak.

I proceeded from this to Ushak, famous for being the place where the largest Turkey carpets are manufactured: its ancient name has not yet been ascertained. Our next stage was Ghiediz, formerly Cadi, situated at a distance of eight miles from the Hermus, and not upon it, as has been generally supposed. We then proceeded to Chav-der, a village on the site of the ancient *Æzani*, where may be contemplated the fine remains of the Temple formerly sacred to Jupiter *Æzanius*, the Theatre, and many other minor objects, which are strewed around with a luxuriance sufficient to satisfy the most craving antiquarian appetite. The principal of these have been already described by numerous scientific and talented travellers. At length we reached Kiutaieh, the ancient Cotyaeum, which I had long looked forward to as the station from whence I was to penetrate into the recesses of Dogan-li, the antiquities of which had many years ago made a strange impression on my imagination, in consequence of the description given by Colonel Leake of a monument which he and his party had discovered there.

Kiutaieh, or
Cotyaeum.

Kiutaieh is a fine town, with good bazaars and shops; it is remarkable as being the extreme station occupied by Ibrahim Bey and his Egyptian troops, of whom we heard a good deal. It was also occupied for some time by the army of Tamerlane when moving against Bajazet: its fertile plain, watered by the Thymbrus or Pursek, affords immense resources for the maintenance and encampment of troops, particularly cavalry. In the town are still to be seen many remains of antiquity; and, amongst other inscriptions, I copied one with the name of the city, which had escaped the notice of preceding travellers.

Strange to say, we could find no one to give us any information respecting Dogan-lû and its Dogan-lû. monument! yet, according to Col. Leake's description, it ought not to be at any great distance from Kiutâeh. They pointed out a place of the name of *Dogan-lar*, lying in a south-east direction, Dogan-lar. but the bearings of the other ought to have been in a northerly one. We had, however, no other resource except giving up the chase altogether; but this being an alternative I was not yet inclined to adopt, and although every one who knew any thing of Dogan-lar assured us that there were no antiquities of any kind in that neighbourhood, we set about engaging horses, and at eleven o'clock on Wednesday, the 17th of May, we started, in company with a government surajee. We reached Dogan-lar after a ride of about five hours, and put up at the Aga's. From the information he gave us, I was soon convinced that we were quite wrong in our route; but as he said there were some excavations about four hours off, we agreed to repair thither next morning. The Aga himself accompanied us in quality of cicerone, and we found the road very agreeable. It lay in a northerly direction, and passed through a well-cultivated country for about two hours; after which we began to ascend, entering a wood of pines and cedars, the road being frequently gravelled like that of a well-kept park. After two hours more we came to a spot in a ravine, with a fountain and many ruins, vaults, and subterraneous water-courses. There were also many sarcophagi, but all of them had been rifled. A lad here, who was tending a few sheep, came forward and volunteered to guide us to an old building, constructed, as he said, of large stones; and in about twenty minutes of a difficult ascent through a craggy thicket, he led us to the singular structure which is represented in Plate IV. It proved to be a sepulchral chamber or Sepulchral vault.
Plate IV.

The tomb is surrounded by pine-trees of large size and dwarf oaks; it stands in a recess, so secluded, that without a guide it would have been almost impossible to discover it: the solid parts were all in a very perfect state. I have no doubt that it must have been the mausoleum of some powerful chieftain, and I was strongly impressed with the idea that, should ever the tumuli of the Lydian kings be laid open, the tombs which they surmount and conceal will prove to be of a similar construction.

Returning to my party, who had left me occupied in making a sketch of the tomb, I found we had formed acquaintance with some Yuruks who were encamped in the vicinity. They shewed us all about the place, and although we saw nothing particularly striking, it was evident that considerable habitations had formerly existed here. These Yuruks are a strong, hardy, active race—their order or camp is called Affghan-kin. They invited us to partake of refreshment in the tent of their chief, which

Affghan-kin
Yuruks.

consisted of a large circular enclosure surmounted by a dome formed by branches covered with felt, but open at the top. This contrivance makes it very light and airy, quite different from what the outside promises. These people resemble very much, both in features and complexion, the natives of our own islands—some of the females even had red hair and blue eyes. One of the men undertook to conduct us to what he considered the grand object of our expedition; and we accordingly proceeded in a direction of west by north towards the village of Gherris. Our road was chiefly in ascent through a fine forest of pines, and in two or three places I observed the appearance of lava. On emerging from the wood, we found ourselves on a small plain in which was a steep white rock full of sepulchral grottoes and perforations, which our guide pointed out as the object we were in quest of. However, we were soon undeceived, for the rock was of too soft a nature long to retain any sculptures that might have been engraved on it; so, after a fruitless search for some other monument of interest, we made for Gherris, which we reached at nightfall, after a ride of nearly five hours from Afgghan-kin. We were hospitably entertained by the Aga, and, as is usual on such occasions, were visited by all the notables of the village. Amongst these was the *Imam*, who, on learning the motive of our expedition, informed us that he was a native of the village of *Gombet-li*, only a couple of hours distant from the *Yazeli-kuya*, or sculptured rock; and he recommended us by all means to make that village our head-quarters.

Of this unexpected and truly welcome intelligence we immediately prepared to avail ourselves, but in this good purpose we were thwarted by the obstinacy and perverseness of our surajee, who would neither listen to remonstrance nor yield to menace; he even began to abuse the Yuruk for shewing us, as he asserted, all the secrets of the country, threatening to report him to the government at Kiutaieh. Under these circumstances, although he was in the sequel obliged to beg our pardon, considering that we had already lost two days, and that we were not prepared for so long an absence from Kiutaieh, we decided on returning, in order to concert measures for proceeding on our journey and visiting Gombet-li. In the morning I copied a long and rather interesting inscription from a stone in the village, said to have been brought from Sash-kupri. I noticed a baptismal font, also some excavations hard by the village, which appeared to have been small Christian chapels. We reached Kiutaieh in about seven hours, taking a lower road than the one by which we came, and crossing the Pursek by a bridge distant about an hour and a quarter from the town.

On Tuesday, the 23d May, we started at an early hour, our course lying north-east. After a ride of an hour and a half, we crossed the Pursek by a small bridge near a village, with a tumulus to the right. Half an hour afterwards, we left the plain, and ascended gently through a country with a few dwarf oaks and pines; and directing our course hence south-east for two hours through a hilly pine country, in another hour we crossed a small clear rivulet, and ascended to the village of *Khoslujah*. The road was very good all the way, but we saw no inhabitants after leaving the plain. We had to remain here the night, as there is no village on the road for a great distance, and the country is very intricate. There are several peaks of red jasper near this.

Wednesday 24th. We were already on our way at a quarter past five, our road lying through a beautiful country. After three hours, we began to descend close to a small village, the only one we saw. Following the course of the river to the north-east, after one hour we came upon an ancient burying-ground full of cippi. Proceeding onwards, we met several Arabas with buffaloes; and after another hour passed a cemetery with still more numerous vestiges, then through extensive pasture-grounds, and roads somewhat indistinct; mistaking our way by following an Araba track, we lost an hour and a half. Thence, passing through a gipsy, or Chingani, encampment of seven or eight tents, the people chiefly occupied in rearing horses, at half-past two we reached our halting-place, the village of *Kurkh*, after a ride of upwards of nine hours, having tasted nothing since the previous evening.

Gherris

Return to
Kiutaieh

Khoslujah

Chingani

Kurkh.

This is, properly speaking, only the *yaila*, or summer residence of the villagers; and the wooden huts had all been recently constructed. We were now within three or four hours of Gombet-li; and as we are told that the village of Gherris is only four hours distant, we must have made a long detour.

Next morning, after breakfast, we went to see some antiquities which the headman of the village described as being one hour distant. These proved to be sepulchral excavations on the side of a craggy rock of a very romantic appearance. Several of them were Christian, and the fresco painting still adhered to the walls; only one of these excavations exhibited an inscription. We did not leave Kurkh till the afternoon, as we had so short a distance to go. We began our journey by descending in the direction of north-west by a defile, at the outlet of which stood a rock which had a most remarkable resemblance to a monkey seated: see Plate V. We then crossed a fine plain watered by a stream; and after passing a small village, we commenced a gentle ascent, and soon came on the western extremity of the plain of *Gombet-li*; on the road we observed a number of fine agates and jaspers. *Gombet-li* has a singular appearance from afar. The town is situated on a basaltic rock, and is surmounted by a handsome-looking dome, from which it derives its name. The form of the rock gives it the appearance of a fortification; while a number of craggy eminences arising out of the plain, or near the sides of the surrounding hills, full of sepulchral caves, and some of them perforated like houses, add greatly to the singularity of the scene.

Monkey-pass.
Plate V.

Gombet-li.

We were three hours and a half on the road. A fine stream meanders through the plain. We crossed it by a bridge about a mile from the town; but to our great surprise we did not meet a single human being. The same solitude pervaded the town, all the streets of which we traversed hallooing lustily, in the hope of rousing some one of the inhabitants. Vain hope! nothing but a dismal echo responded to our shouts. We penetrated into the Aga's court, and even into the recesses of the dome, without encountering a single creature save two or three half-starved cats, who came mewing about us, as if happy once more to recognise a human face.

Full of perplexity, we entered a house which had the appearance of an oda. Here we made a fire; but it took us a full hour before we could obtain any water: all the fountains being dry, we had to grope our way back to the bridge in the dark before we got any. We then prepared such a supper as our scanty means afforded; after which, stretching ourselves on our carpets, we resigned ourselves to Providence, and soon were overtaken with the refreshing slumbers we were so much in need of after the fatigues of a busy and anxious day.

26th. We were up with the dawn; and soon after, a man on horseback, with his domestic, passed under our balcony. From him we learnt that the inhabitants had left the village for their *yäila*, or summer residence. He pointed out to us a place where we should find a spring of excellent water; and shortly after, other villagers, returning to their rustic occupations, made their appearance. An Avjee, or chasseur, volunteered as guide to the Yazeli-kuya, and other antiquities in the neighbourhood—the number and importance of which he greatly magnified. Being Friday, all the notables came to perform their devotions at the Mosque; and we had no want of company, every one assuring us that we were the first people in the Frank dress that had ever appeared in their village.

We found we had made a great prize, there being a beautiful sepulchre under the Aga's house: see Plate VI. Opposite our oda there are many sepulchral chambers in the rocks, at the distance of about a mile and a half. Many of these tombs were ornamented with frontispieces in the shape of small temples, and had short inscriptions without dates.

Aga's house.
Plate VI

27th May. We started after breakfast, under the escort of the Avjee, in a south-east direction;

Phrygian tomb.
Plate VII.

and in about two hours reached a narrow pass or defile, confined on each side by steep rocks, covered with pine-trees and stunted oak, and having a streamlet in the middle. On a rock, the surface of which had been smoothed, and which stood about half-way up the declivity to the right, but nearly hidden by the trees and bushes, we discovered a very remarkable sepulchral monument, of a simple but singular appearance, which will best be understood from the accompanying sketch (Plate VII.). On climbing to the top, I found that the entrance was from thence; but the opening had most likely been concealed by a stone, which must have been afterwards thrown down, probably by an earthquake; for had it been otherwise, another opening, which has been effected in the centre by force (in the middle of what appears to be a false window or doorway), would not have been required in order to gain admission. I looked in vain for an inscription; nor was there any appearance of ornament in the interior, in which I only saw some of the usual plain sarcophagi scooped out in the rock. This massive fragment, which has been hollowed out, is detached from the main rock. It is a kind of ferruginous sandstone, interspersed with small bits of reddish granite. Close by I noticed another isolated mass, which seemed to have been prepared for a tomb also—perhaps, indeed, for the same party as the first, but afterwards abandoned on account of some flaw in the stone.

Christian sarcophagi.

From this we proceeded to the *yâla*, or summer quarters of the villagers, where we ordered a repast, while we went on up a hill, the distance of half an hour, when we reached a spot in a grove of pine and oak, which was full of handsomely formed sarcophagi, all of which, however, had been opened. On many of them I observed the sign of the cross, shewing them to be Christian tombs; but on none did I find any inscription. In other respects they differed in nothing from the more ancient ones; so that this mode of burial must have been retained long after the establishment of Christianity. There were here also the remains of a large building, supported by strong buttresses; it had probably been a church, of which this was the crypt.

Takia, and inscription.

On returning to Gombet-li we visited an eminence opposite our oda, at the top of which was the takia or sepulchre of a dervish. Here we found an oblong marble slab with an inscription, by which the city (Η ΠΟΛΙΣ) honoured one of its meritorious officers. From this, as well as from the many other remains of antiquity around, we may infer that a city existed here, although, unluckily, its name has not been recorded. The 28th of May we set off early in the morning, with the intention of proceeding to Dogan-lü. At the end of the plain we passed a large tumulus, on the summit of which we noticed some remains of masonry. Shortly after, we entered a noble pine-forest, where we observed a very singular appearance produced by a number of pavilion-shaped masses of white earth, which, rising pyramidally in the midst of the wood, had all the semblance of a magnificent encampment, and would, without hesitation, have been taken for such in any other place. In the position we saw them, it appeared at first little short of enchantment, so perfect was the resemblance. In two hours from our starting we entered the gorge of the valley of Dogan-lü: see Plate VIII.

Entrance to Dogan-lü.
Plate VIII.

Monument.

Plate IX.

Plate X.

We had not proceeded far before we noticed on the right a very remarkable monument, somewhat in the style of that described by Col. Leake, but of a less archaic character, since it exhibits a combination of the Grecian with what I think we may now term the Phrygian style. It is sculptured on the face of the rock, and seems to represent the form of a magnificent sarcophagus. Although very much impaired by the injuries of time and exposure to the weather, the intentions of the sculptor are sufficiently clear (see Plate IX.); but I considered the subject of so much interest as to warrant my endeavouring to give an idea of the effect produced when the monument was in a more perfect state, as well as to exhibit more clearly the minutiae of the details: see Plate X. I endeavoured, but in vain, to discover the entrance into the tomb, of which we may presume this sculpture to be the frontispiece. We know the great precautions which were taken in former times to conceal the entrance into

sepulchres, and it will therefore not be surprising that my attempts on this occasion proved fruitless; but although I took the utmost pains to discover the secret, it does not follow that it may not be found by some one who is able to devote more time and means than were then at my command. On the platform above, which, however, is not perceptible in the sketch, I observed several seats cut in the rock, which shews that the spot must have been frequented. Below may be seen the remains of two niches, not uncommon near ancient monuments, and generally destined for votive offerings, lamps, or small statues. At some little distance from this, nearer the entrance of the gorge, was a small cave (see Plate VIII.), which may possibly have been in former times a sacred grotto.

Plate VIII.

Proceeding onwards, we encountered a lofty rocky projection or ridge, which seemed to form the barrier of the pass: it was on the same side and at no great distance from the sculpture just described. Rounding this projection, we found that the surface on the other side had been smoothed, and the magnificent monument we had so long and anxiously sought stood at length before us arrayed in all Tomb of Midas. the venerable majesty of antiquity and grandeur! (see Plate XI.) Simple yet sublime,—suffering from, Plate XI. yet still braving, the elements and age—it seems to tell of heroic times; inspiring admiration, exciting curiosity, and commanding veneration. The sight of this extraordinary monument filled me with an indescribable emotion of wonder and delight, such as I have rarely felt, but such as one must always feel on first beholding a magnificent object, which has long been contemplated in imagination, and is found to exceed in reality whatever fancy had pictured.

It was a considerable time before I could withdraw myself from the contemplation of this wonderful landmark of the olden time, in order to examine its more minute peculiarities. The inscriptions claimed my first attention; the lower one I found to coincide almost entirely with that given by Col. Leake; indeed the letters are so distinct, that it would be difficult for a practised hand not to copy them exactly (see No. 1 of Inscriptions): the upper one, from its height, is a work of greater labour, and particularly the commencement, which, from being less perfect, and liable, moreover, to alteration of appearance according as the sun strikes on it, of course presents greater difficulties (see No. 2 of Inscriptions). It commences with the word *Ates* or *Atys*, a well-known Phrygian name, and also contains that of *Midas* in the dative case, with the affix of *king*, whence this has been denominated the Tomb of Midas.

The general appearance of the monument gives one the idea of the gable-front of a house, the lower part being too lengthened to suggest that of a sarcophagus,—besides which, the representation of a *doorway* forbids such a supposition. The ornaments are sculptured in low relief, and the peculiarity of the design impressed me with the idea of its being intended, in some parts at least, to imitate a piece of tapestry. This district was famous from the remotest antiquity for the productions of the loom, Arachne herself having been a native of Lydia. I think it even not at all unlikely that the effect of the sculpture may have been originally heightened by painting. Three or four bright colours would suffice to give the work a very brilliant appearance—indeed, these lozenge-formed figures used, within my own recollection, to be a very frequent pattern in the common carpets manufactured in Scotland and other parts of this island, previous to the recent refinements introduced by a more complicated system of machinery. Should this sculpture be actually the façade of a *tomb*, as there is every reason to suppose, it is satisfactory to think that the assaults of cupidity, in attempting to rifle it of the treasures which are doubtlessly preserved in its bosom, have hitherto been baffled. The semblance of a door has induced an attempt to penetrate in that direction, and the rock has been broken into to a considerable depth, without, however, leading to any result. I exerted myself strenuously to discover, if possible, some clue to the entrance, and have reason to think I succeeded. I must, however, reserve my discovery for a fitting occasion, should any such occur. It will be observed that there is a

very deep and extensive fissure, which commences at the top of the ridge, and penetrates a considerable way into the sculptured part of the monument, very nearly destroying the ornament which crowns the summit. This has evidently been the effect of earthquake, and not improbably of that celebrated one which occurred under the reign of Tiberius, upon the crucifixion of our Saviour. There is a fine valley below the monument, and at no great distance a delicious fountain, near which we despatched our *Mishmish Kalesi*. pastoral but hearty breakfast; after which we paid a visit to the frowning castle of *Mishmish Kalesi*, situated at the bottom of the valley. This ancient fortress stands on the top of a very steep hill, which, from its abruptness, we found difficult to mount on horseback, and then only in a zig-zag course. Near the summit we were obliged to dismount: we entered by a gate which was defended by immense blocks of masonry; the wall itself is formed out of the solid rock! The castle is of small size, but appears to be the work of a very early age; traces of buildings still remain, but nothing of a very decided character: the gateway by which we entered is behind that part which fronted the Tomb of Midas. In the direction opposite the gate, there is a secret passage or postern leading down to the base of the castle by a staircase of twenty-four steps, hewn out of the solid rock, as is also the arched passage; the exterior outlet was completely blocked up with fragments of the rock precipitated from above.

Grotto with inscription. Returning to the Tomb of Midas, I entered a small square grotto on the left of the monument: on its three sides I found a singular inscription in very long characters (see No. 3 of Inscriptions), apparently of the same age with those on the monument. They appear to me to form an hexameter verse, and to consist of three interrogations, such as *who?* *whence?* *whither?* each followed by a response.

This discovery redoubled our zeal, and, extending our investigations along the same ridge, we lighted on another in the rock above a niche or altar, to which there was an ascent of two or three steps (see No. 4 of Inscriptions). Near this altar we found a third inscription on an elevated square compartment (see No. 5 of Inscr.) ; and above the altar, very slightly cut in the rock, was a figure in a garb somewhat similar to the ancient Persian, with an object before it resembling a hook or crotchet.

The one which terminated our researches (having in vain looked all around for others) was cut out on the side of a seeming altar or throne (see No. 6 of Inscr.): this was, however, less distinct than the others, particularly in the second line. In the rock adjacent to the monument were many sepulchral grottoes and excavations, some evidently Christian; so that this locality must have been used for above an hundred generations as a necropolis, beginning and ending with the +

Yapul-dak. 29th. We had not been very well satisfied with our ayjee, and had consequently engaged another guide, who took us to a place called *Yapul-dak*, a small village about two hours off to the south-east; opposite to which is a hill, the plateau of which is girt round by basaltic rocks, some of which rise in high peaks or needles. In this rocky circumvallation are many excavated chambers, used for sheepfolds, granaries, &c., and, being generally locked and the proprietors absent, I could only examine a few of them. The weather becoming very rainy, we were obliged to return; but as this was a place evidently of some interest, we resolved on paying it another visit.

Castle or fort. We had noticed an object about three miles off, opposite to our oda—it had very much the appearance of a castellated structure: we accordingly directed our course towards it, and found it such as we had supposed. It was extremely steep and difficult to enter; it had an arched gateway, with steps cut out of the solid rock; the passage was blocked up by rubbish and fragments of stones, but thirty steps in the passage were still unencumbered (very much resembling *Mishmish Kalesi*): these, as well as the vaulted passage, were cut out of the solid rock. It was a fine work. There were also two large reservoirs for water, many seats, altars, steps, &c., all hewn out of the rock, but no inscriptions or figures. It was doubtless the principal fortress of the vicinity. In the same direction, at no great

distance, was another excavation in the rock, evidently a Christian chapel, shewing still some remains ^{Christian chapel.} in painted stucco of saints and Christian emblems.

30th May. We proceeded again to Dogan-lü, but by another route, so as to enter the valley from the opposite or northern extremity. Near this is a large isolated rock, steep and rising to a point, full of sepulchral chambers and excavations, with a *staircase* leading to the upper compartments, but in such a ruined state, and withal blocked up, that to ascend it was impracticable. This rock is known as Dogan-lü Kalesi, which, however, seems to be a fanciful appellation. As far as could be judged from the exterior, as well as from such part of the interior as was accessible, there is nothing particularly interesting in these chambers. Near this we observed another isolated mass which had been applied to sepulchral purposes: a suite of several chambers was fronted with the form of a small Doric temple, which had been fashioned out of the rock, and produced a very pleasing effect: see Plate XII. It was, ^{Plate XII.} of course, of a much later date than the other monuments already described. There were here some vestiges of short funeral inscriptions in the common Greek character. Proceeding onwards in the direction of Mishmish Kalesi, I noticed on the right an appearance of sculpture imbedded in the jungle up the side of a rocky bank; and, hastening quickly towards it, had the inexpressible gratification of discovering another monument in the Phrygian style, with copious inscriptions. As the guide was at some distance when I made the discovery, and knew nothing of the monument, I had flattered myself with being the first who had brought it to light; the disappointment I felt may therefore be conceived when I found the name of a celebrated traveller inscribed on the side.

This monument scarcely offers any details differing from the two already described, except that the two square figures in the triangular compartment evidently represent two folding-doors, locked, and well studded with bolts; but what gives it an extraordinary value and importance are the inscriptions with which it is enriched. I have given two sketches of this interesting monument,—Plate XIII. shewing ^{Plates XIII. XIV.} its position, and Plate XIV. carrying out its details and inscriptions: these latter exhibit a remarkable instance of the *boustrophedon* system of writing, varying alternately from left to right and from right to left. This circumstance, independent of the words being divided by points, and the letters being of the most archaic form, must invest these inscriptions with a character of high importance. Leaving their solution to the learned, who, I am convinced, will fully appreciate their value, I may observe that the first word, FPEKTN, seems to indicate Phrygian; MATEP, or mother, occurs in three different cases; two letters, ΓΔ, not forming a word, would appear to be numerals; APEZAZTIN seems to be the name of a female; ΔΑΨΙΤ, to offer that of David; and the word BONOK has an Assyrian sound: the dialect appears to be Doric. Having had a good deal of experience in copying inscriptions, and having bestowed the utmost attention upon these, I think I can vouch for their fidelity and correctness, the more so as they are in very good preservation; the only portion, and that a very small one, respecting which I had *any* doubt is that immediately under the central pillar.

On the 31st we went again to Yapul-dak, and had a better opportunity of examining the antiquities than at our previous visit. The exterior of one of the tombs is ornamented with the façade of a neat little temple, similar in some respects (though vastly inferior) to that under the Aga's house at Gombet-li. The architrave of the temple was surmounted with a large cup, and had a bossed shield, or rather omphalus, in the centre: inside were some very singular Medusa's heads, the wings being apparently those of a butterfly. We entered one of the tombs, which led to a small ledge on the outer side of the basaltic girdle which surrounds the plateau, and is here very precipitous. Over this outer entrance is represented a sarcophagus of large dimensions (perhaps the gable-front of a house or temple); in the upper compartment is an obelisk, before which are seen two horses, apparently in the act of adoration: see Plate XV. It has the appearance of considerable antiquity, and perhaps alludes ^{Plate XV.} Tomb at Yapul-dak.

Antonio.

to the worship of the Sun, who is frequently typified by an obelisk; the horse we know was consecrated to that deity. We visited, not far from this, a locality known by the name of *Antonio*, in which were several Christian tombs, one of which was formed of a large perforated rock like a doorway, under the open square of which was a coffin or trough, with the inscription:—

T H C Θ O
Δ O T H C
T O M N H M A
Θ Θ

Another, in a grotto, with three coffins, was inscribed:—

T I M O Θ E
-- Y I I C N Y
Π O A Y Δ - -

Christian tombs.

the red colour, or minium, being still quite fresh in the letters. There were also several large grottoes, which appear to have served once as habitations, and were at present occupied by some vagrants, but so full of filth as to repel approach. The solitary appearance of the place, and these simple epitaphs denoting an early period of Christianity, make it probable that it afforded an asylum and place of concealment during the first persecutions of the Church. I may here mention, that in a tomb near Gombet-li I found a long Christian epitaph, with the date of XMT, or 623; many of the letters still preserved their red colour, which we may presume was always applied to inscriptions of this kind.

Tomb of Solon.
Plate XVI.

Thursday, 1st June. I had at various intervals turned my attention to the tomb under the Aga's house, and had even contrived to enter it by a small arched opening which led to it from a dark lumber-room in the dwelling. This I luckily discovered by removing unobserved a quantity of wood and other rubbish which obstructed it: all this could not have been achieved had the village been occupied, and as it was, I was obliged to proceed with great secrecy, as the slightest suspicion would have put an end to all further investigation; indeed, we were already looked upon as somewhat mysterious personages, and such a clandestine proceeding, if discovered, would have decided our character at once: nor was there wanting some sort of motive for such imputation in our paying any marked attention to this crypt, since it was generally credited that the late Aga had enriched himself by the discovery of a large treasure in it, and, from various details we heard, the fact is by no means improbable. It required a good deal of precaution in entering, as the tomb was nearly quite dark. On letting myself down, my feet rested on a kind of ledge: groping my way inch by inch, I proceeded along this ledge round a pit or well, which I ascertained to contain rakes, shovels, and other rustic implements, until I reached an arched opening that led into another chamber, which was not quite so dark as the first, as it received a faint glimmering light from without through a kind of loop-hole in a stone that with several others blocked up the entrance from without: see Plate XVI. The day previous to our going away, we removed a good many of these stones, so that we had plenty of light to reconnoitre the whole of the interior, although we had already pretty well ascertained the plan of this secret abode. Supposing one, therefore, to enter from the *front*, we find a small chamber, having on the left hand a kind of arched niche or alcove, at the bottom of which is a stone coffin cut in the rock; the cover has been removed, and it is empty. It was probably once tenanted by the body of one of the officers or relations of the principal personage. In front is a small opening leading into the inner chamber: above the opening there is a broad band, having an inscription in fine Ionian letters three inches long -

COΛΩΝΤΙΟΝΟC

the latter portion very much degraded, but the first quite distinct. The inner opening is above the ^{Tomb of Solon.} level of the floor, and you descend two steps to reach that of the second chamber, on each side of which is a coffin, cut, as the first, out of the rock; a larger one occupies the farthest end; they are all empty. The middle of the chamber forms a kind of well, and has the appearance of having been excavated in search of treasure. The whole is perfectly simple, and without any ornament. The stone is a kind of grey sandstone, but very hard. The outside is, however, richly decorated, and indicates the monument to have appertained to a personage of high rank, which is further confirmed by its occupying the most conspicuous point of the rock, still the station of the Aga's more humble khonak. The sculpture figures the semblance of a noble sarcophagus, surmounted by a simple border of foliage, and having an ornament of acanthus on the summit and two corners: a cornice of dentils succeeds, in the spaces between which are scenic masks. A round shield-like object occupies the centre of the field, and on each side of it stands an eagle, the heads of which no longer remain.

Thus far the cover of the sarcophagus is supposed to be described; in the centre of the case, or body, stands a large diota of handsome proportions, guarded by a lion and lioness in the attitude of adoration,—the former appearing to advance, the other to recede. The basement of the tomb is occupied by a doorway, that portion of it which forms the entrance being narrowest at the top: on the right side may be observed a bison, or humped bull, frequent on the coins of this district, but now no longer seen in the country; on the left is a head of Medusa. The modern building encroaches on the right-hand portion, and the left terminates in a few steps cut out in the rock; these are carried on behind a wall, as may be seen in Plate VI., and seem to have led on the other side to an altar, ^{Plate VI.} of which I could still trace some faint vestiges; a few niches for lamps or votive offerings also remain. However flattering to the imagination, which delights to dwell on the reminiscences of illustrious mortals, criticism forbids us to suppose that this tomb can belong to the celebrated legislator of the name inscribed on the band of the interior. That the monument dates, nevertheless, from the purest era of Grecian art, will, I think, scarcely be denied; and as certain names were peculiar to, and usually retained in, families, it is not impossible or unlikely that the personage here entombed may have belonged to that of the Athenian Solon, who, it is well known, visited Lydia when this district was subject to Croesus; and his descendants may have long continued to cultivate the ancient intercourse. On a coin of Apamea, one of its principal cities, the name of Solon, as a magistrate, is found. Our monument probably dates from 100 to 200 years after the death of the legislator.

The shield-like figure may have reference to the worship of the Delphic Apollo, who was greatly revered by the kings both of Lydia and Phrygia; it would then represent the sacred omphalus which was venerated at Delphi, and was supposed to be a type of the centre of the earth, since it was *there* that two eagles, despatched in contrary directions to fly round the world, again met on their return. These eagles were represented at Delphi in a sacred grotto; and we see them also on our monument, with the omphalus between them, figured *precisely as on the medals of that city.*

I may take this opportunity of hazarding some conjectures relative to the Midas who is mentioned in the inscription of the great monument of Dogan-lü.

There are, I believe, three distinct kings of Phrygia of the name of Midas known to ancient history. The mythological fables related of the first have given him universal celebrity. He is stated by Eusebius to have flourished about 700 years after the birth of Abraham, or about 150 years before the Trojan war; and is called by Athenaeus, Midas, the son of Gordius. A second is also recorded by Eusebius to have reigned from 1278 to 1321 after Abraham, consequently upwards of 600 years later than the other. He was a contemporary of Romulus and Numa Pompilius. This is probably the Midas, son of Gordias, mentioned by Herodotus as the first of the barbarian kings who sent offerings

to the Delphic oracle. The third is incidentally mentioned by Herodotus, when he says that his grandson, Adrastus, son of Gordyas, repaired to the court of Crœsus. Crœsus began his reign 1456 years after Abraham, consequently Midas, the grandfather of Adrastus, must have flourished about 120 to 140 years after his predecessor, second of that name known; and is probably the Midas, king of Phrygia, the epitaph on whose tomb is alluded to by different authors; which epitaph is attributed, by the most competent authorities, to Cleobulus of Lindus, one of the seven sages of Greece, a contemporary of Solon, and consequently of Crœsus. To this last Midas our monument cannot possibly be adjudged, because *his* tomb, epitaph and all, had already disappeared in the days of Dio Chrysostom, who moralises on the vanity of pretensions to immortality such as are set forth in *that* epitaph; besides which, the epitaph itself was feigned to be spoken by a brazen statue:—

Dionis Chrysostomi Oral. 3
XXXVII.

Χαλκή παρθένον εἴμι, Μίδας δ' επί σήματι κείμα.

"Eneca sum virgo, Midas quae incunbo sepulchro."

A frivolity quite foreign to the grave simplicity of style which characterises our Dogan-lû monument.

It would be rather too much, however, to assert that it appertains to the fabulous Midas, although it is but just to mention that Colonel Leake was struck with the resemblance between the style of its ornaments and those of the remains of sculpture seen at Mycene, which may possibly date as far back as the era assigned to Midas.

It remains to consider the claim of that Midas, who, first of the barbaric kings, sent presents to the oracle at Delphi. Now as there is nothing in the forms of the writing, the style, semi-barbarous, of the language, the character and apparent high antiquity of the monument itself, which is incompatible with the period of this Midas, who must have flourished about 150 years before the conquest of Lydia by Cyrus,—to him, therefore, in the absence of other competitors, we may venture to award the honour of the monument, trusting that we shall not thereby render ourselves liable to the penalty for false judgment, for which his own family furnishes so memorable a precedent.

On the 2d of June we left this interesting station, where I had passed one of the most delightful weeks of my life, and where I would willingly have continued another; but my companion's health began to be seriously affected, and rendered our departure indispensable. In about eight hours of very good road we arrived at Sidy Ghazy: here, and in the vicinity, I found access to many interesting inscriptions, which I copied, establishing, beyond doubt, by *several* of them, that Sidy Ghazy stands on the site of ancient Nacoleia, chief place of all this district until the period of the Mahomedan conquest, and probably even after it. We proceeded from hence to *Eski Sheher*, or Dorylaeum, celebrated for its hot baths and meerschaum. I was here also enabled to copy several inscriptions, one with the name of the city, until now a desideratum.

My route from hence to Constantinople it is needless here to dilate on, as it lay through a country often described by other travellers, and unattended with any remarkable occurrence.

Sidy Ghazy.

Nacoleia.

INSCRIPTIONS.

THE inscriptions Nos. 1 to 7 were all found in the plain of Dogan-lü, and appear to belong nearly to the same period. No. 7 is probably of the latest date.

Nos. 1 and 2 are from the Tomb of Midas, and may be easily traced on the Plate representing that monument: it is on No. 2 that the name of Midas occurs; it is followed by a word which may possibly be a distinctive title; the first letter of this word is probably not complete; its form is something like that of Γ , but (as that letter frequently occurs, the two limbs of which it is formed being constantly at a right angle) it is probably a N ; the fifth letter is probably a Π , the P being always differently formed.

These two inscriptions differ considerably in the form of several of the characters, those of No. 1 being, besides, of a thicker or less elongated form than No. 2.

No. 3. The last word of this inscription is somewhat indistinct; it seems to be IPOAN; the third letter of the second word is probably an Δ ; it reads as if it were an hexameter verse: in which case the penultimate word would require to be a dissyllable.

No. 4. The words of this short inscription are not, like the rest, distinguished by points; it apparently gives us the *lambda*, or letter L , which does not occur on any of the others.

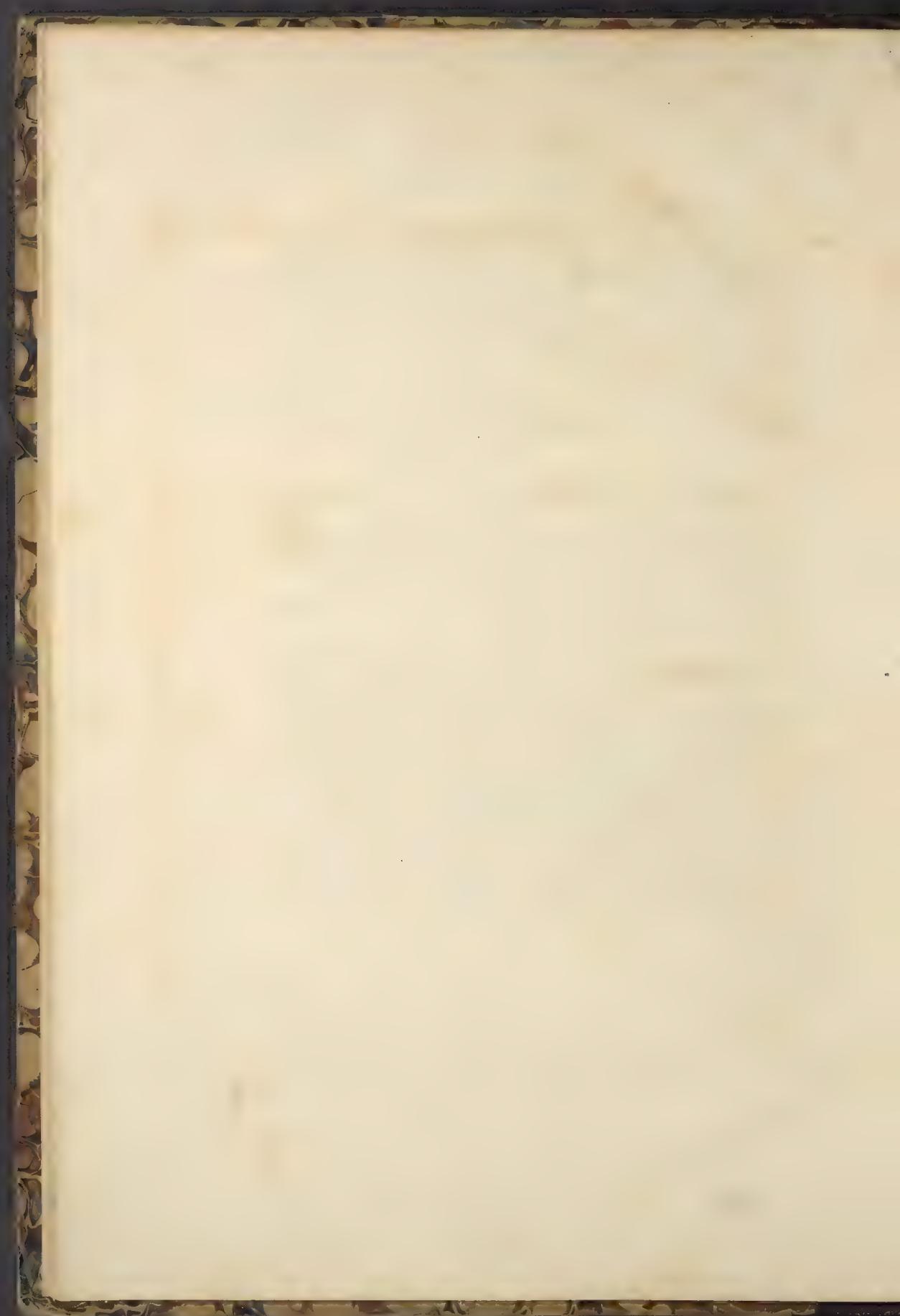
No. 5. This, as well as the two following, furnishes us with instances of the *boustrophedon* style of writing; no doubt the others would have exhibited the same characteristic had they consisted of more than a single line.

The words of No. 5 might almost be supposed to correspond with those of No. 1, with the exception of the penultimate, which, in No. 1, is SIKENEMAN, and in No. 5, ΑΚΑΡΑΓΑΖΥΝ. It is singular that these two words suggest the idea of two well-known cities, Sicyon and Agrigentum.

No. 6 is inferior in preservation to the other inscriptions, particularly in the second line, in which the divisions of the words have been probably obliterated.

Of No. 7, mention has already been made, when describing the monument from whence it is taken. I have transcribed the words in the order in which it appeared to me they ought to be read.

I shall conclude by observing that, in their general style, these inscriptions resemble more those of the ancient Etrurians than any other which have come under my observation.





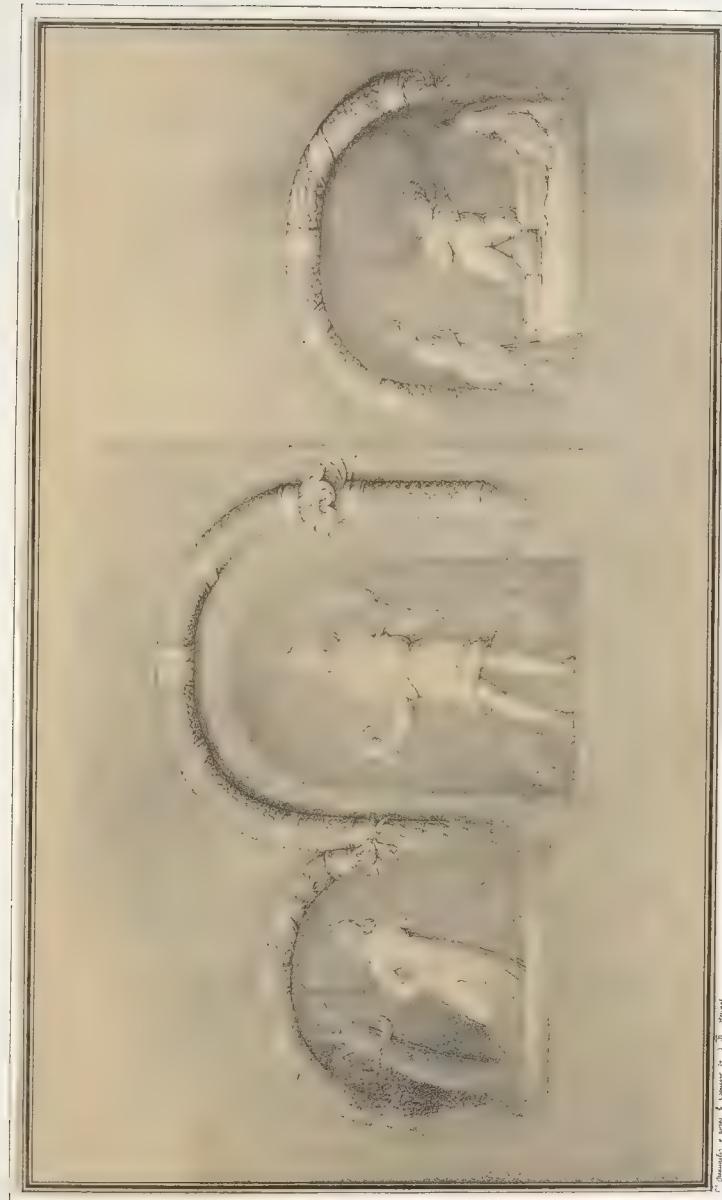
STATUE of NIobe on MOUNTAIN SIPYLUS



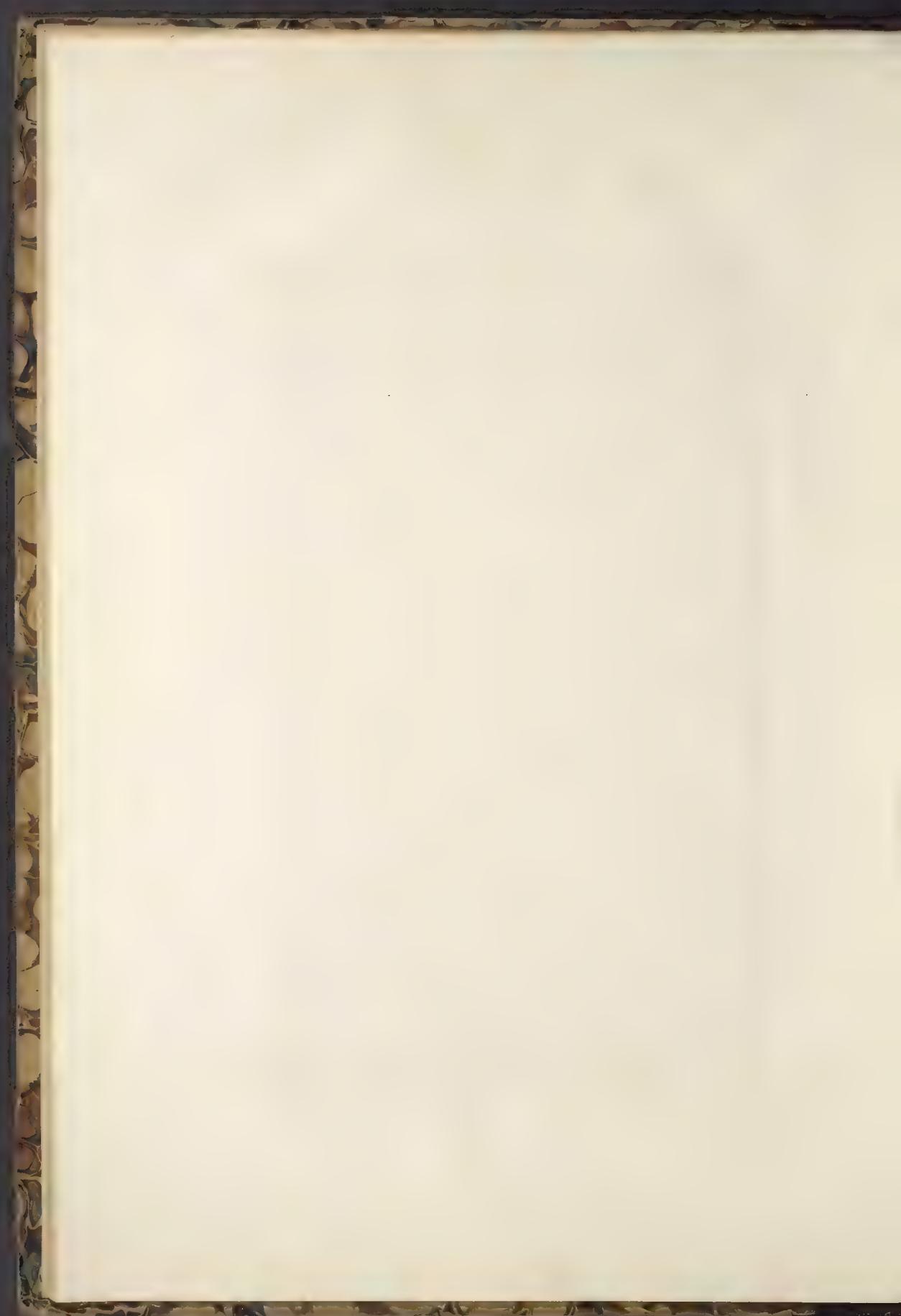


SEPTULCHRAL CHAMBER CUT INTO
the ROCK MOUNT SIPYLUS

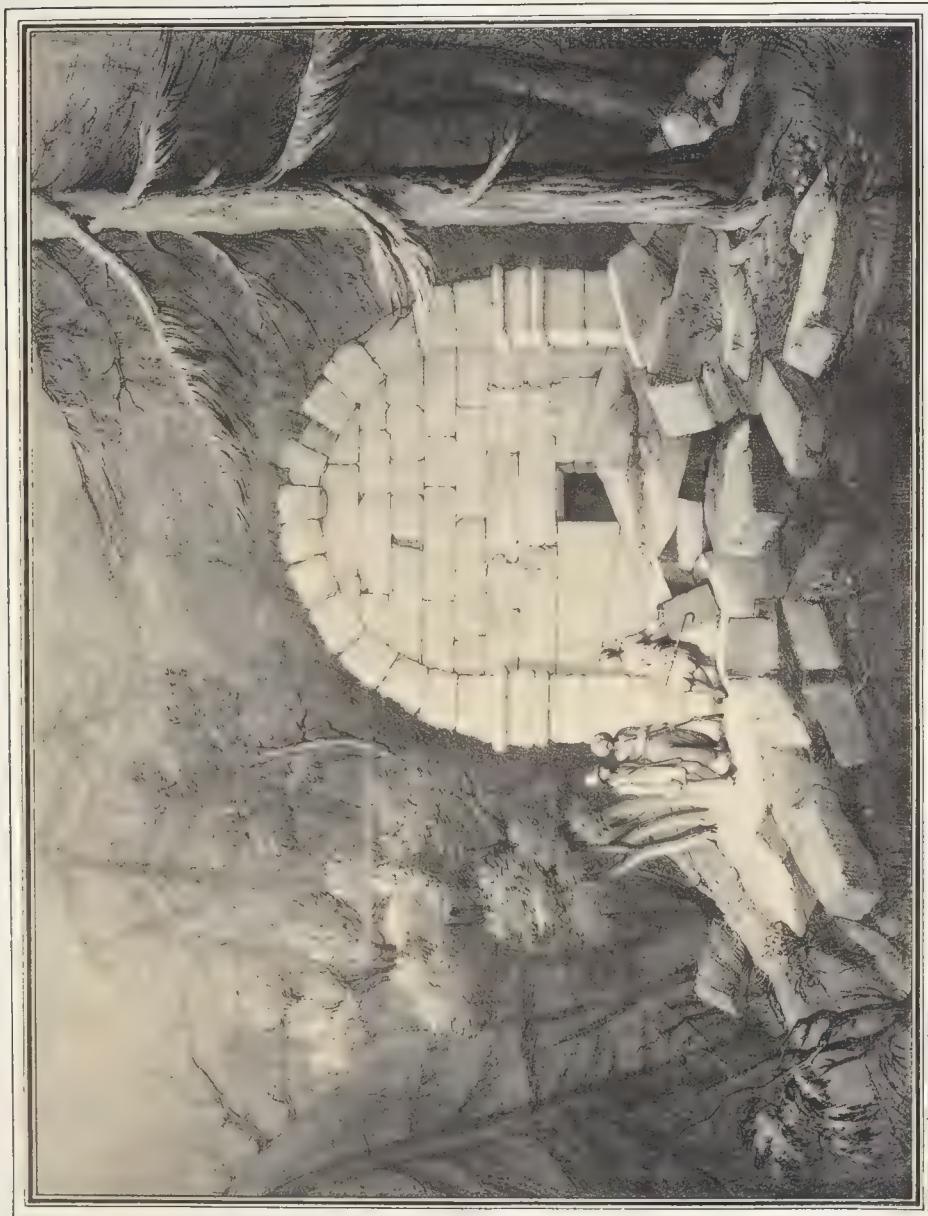


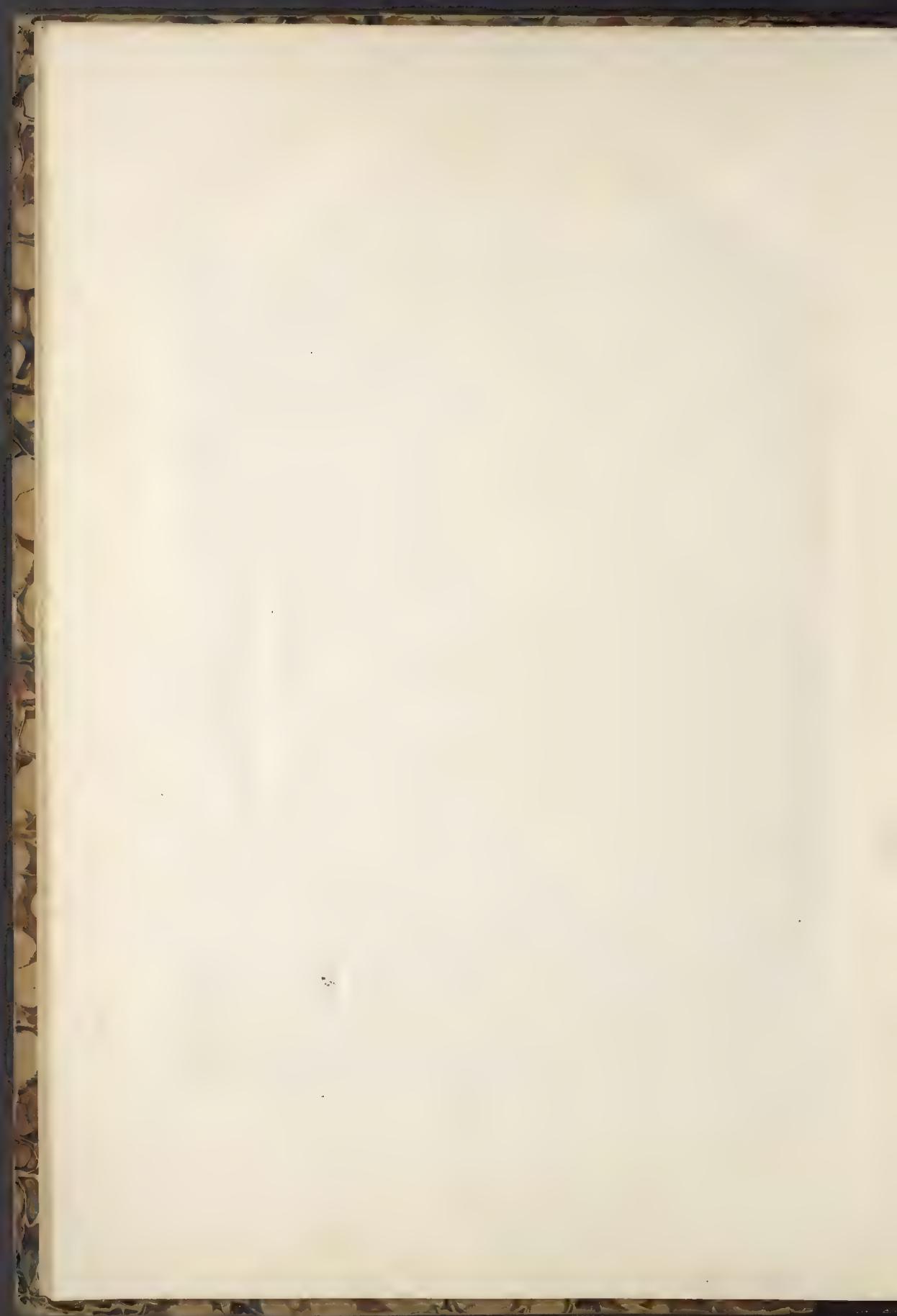


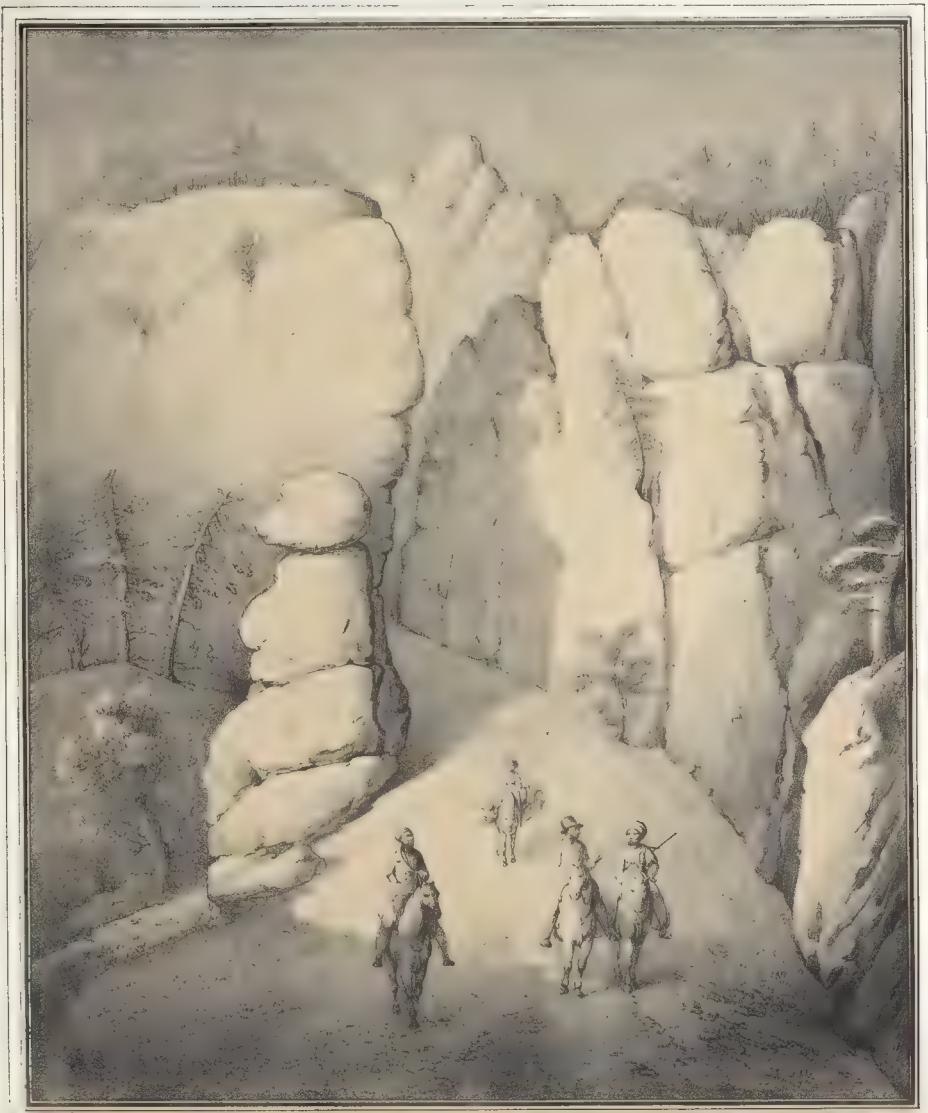
SCULPTURES on the ROCK at the HYDRAE,
between EPHESUS & SIRGHI.



GOETHE - FRÜHJAHRS-
VATERSTADT



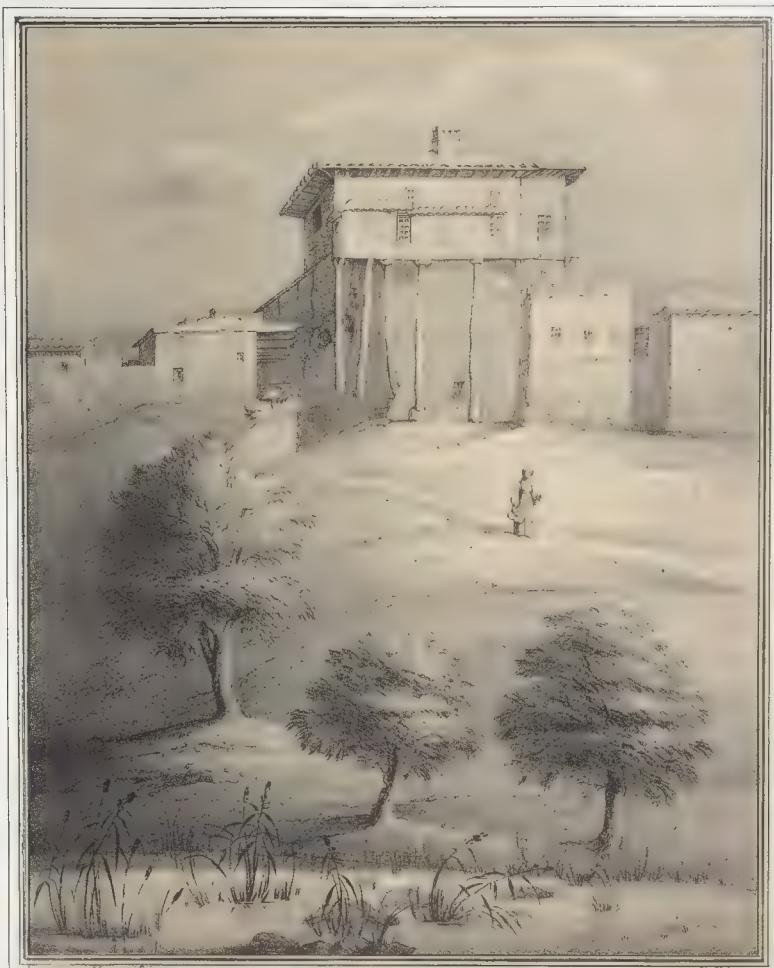




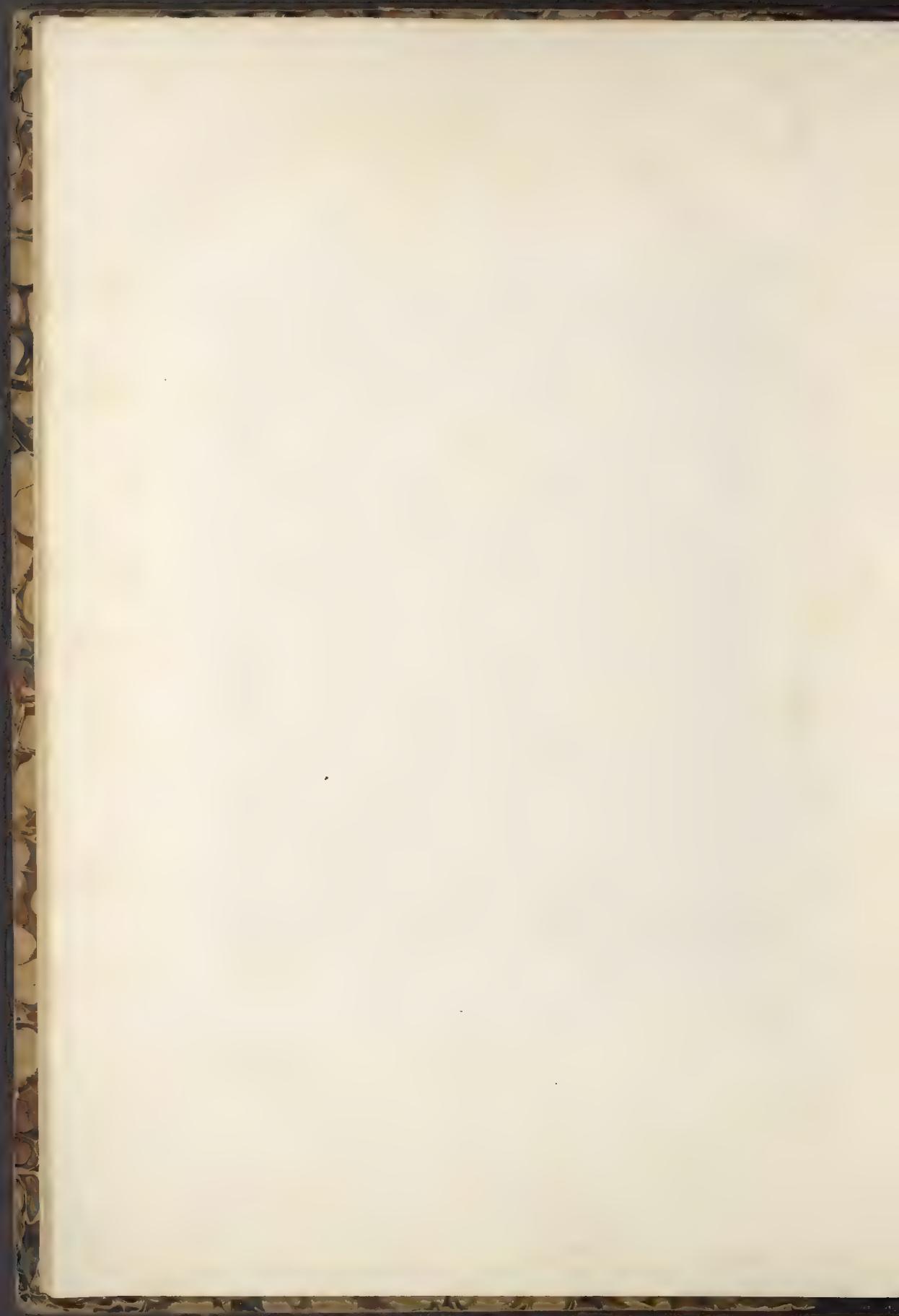
MONKEY PASS near KATHMANDU.

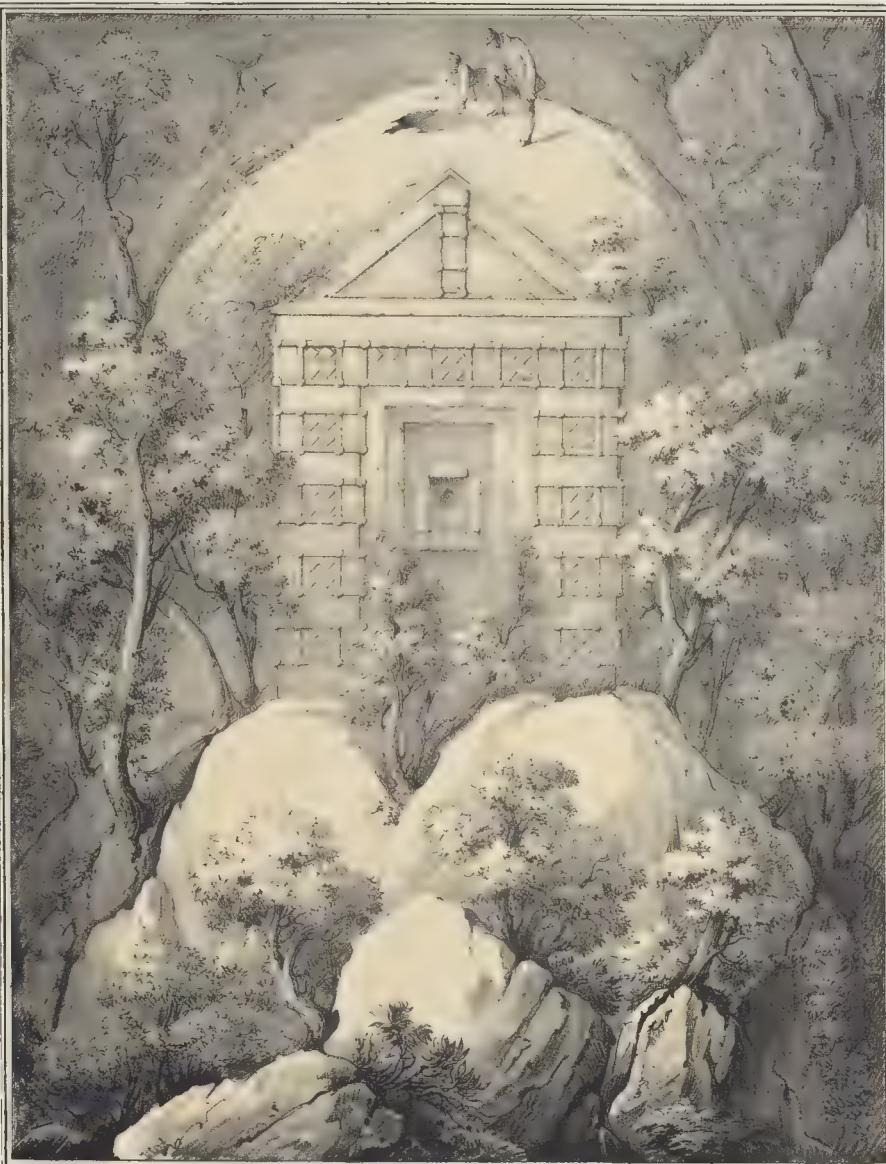
on the ROAD to SOMBET-LI





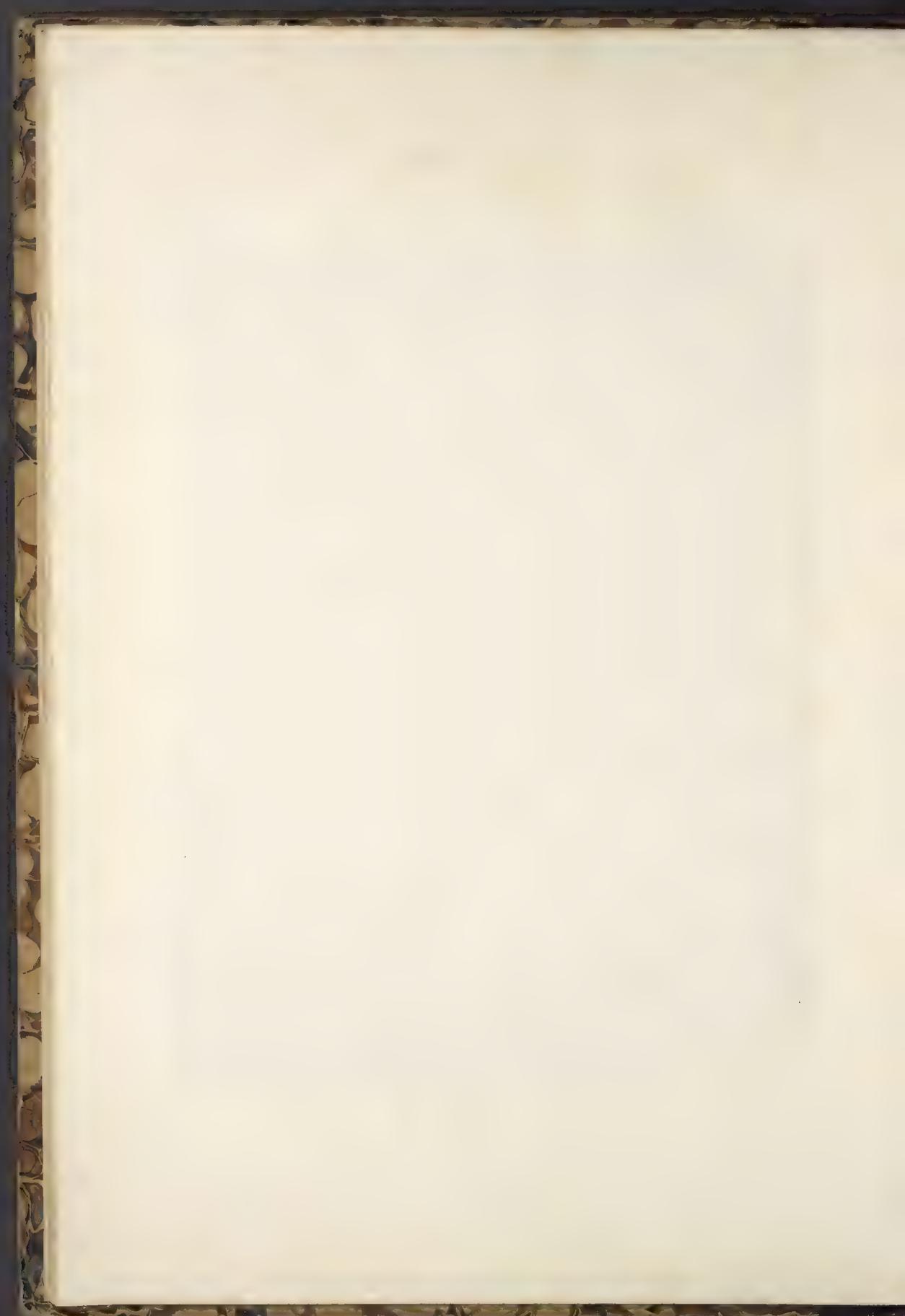
AGAN'S HOUSE KOMEI-KI





Peinture sur la pierre de T. H. Moreau

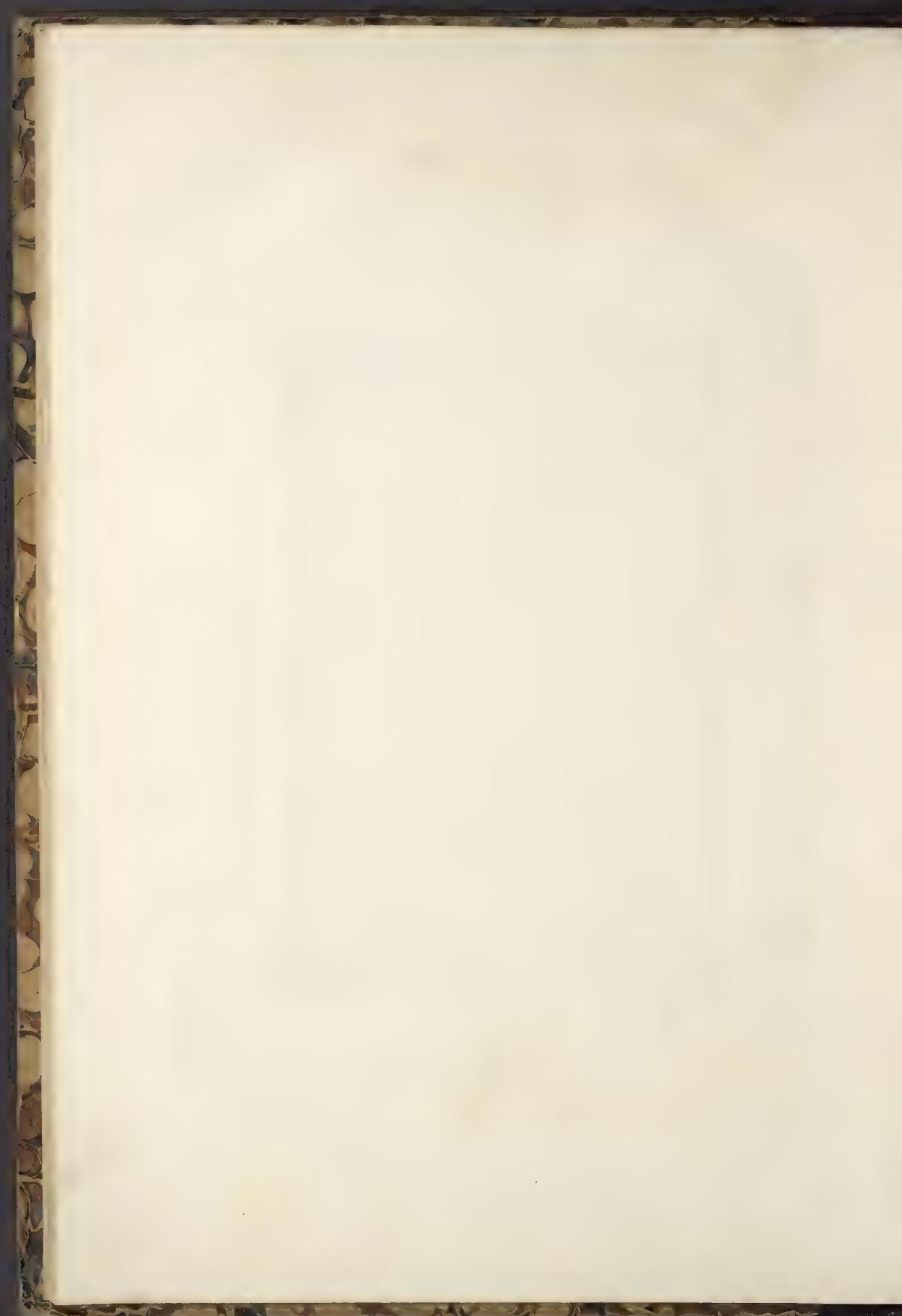
PETIT-CHAMONIX MONUMENT near CHAMONIX





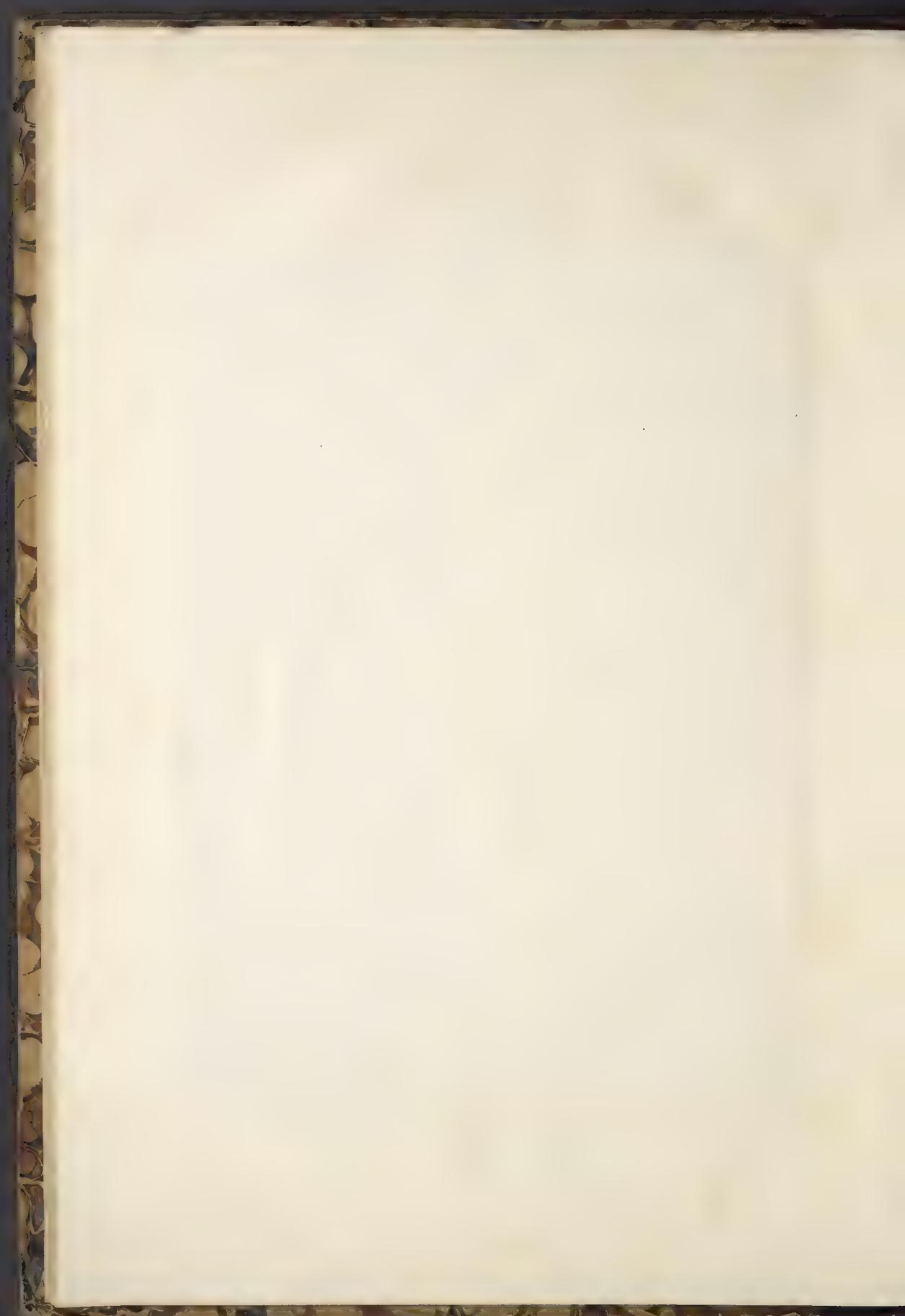
ENTRANCE of the VALLEY of DOGAN-LI
From the DODGE'S TRAVEL

*Brought to you by a friend of mine.





Position of MONUMENT on the Right
entering the Plain of **DOGAN-LU**



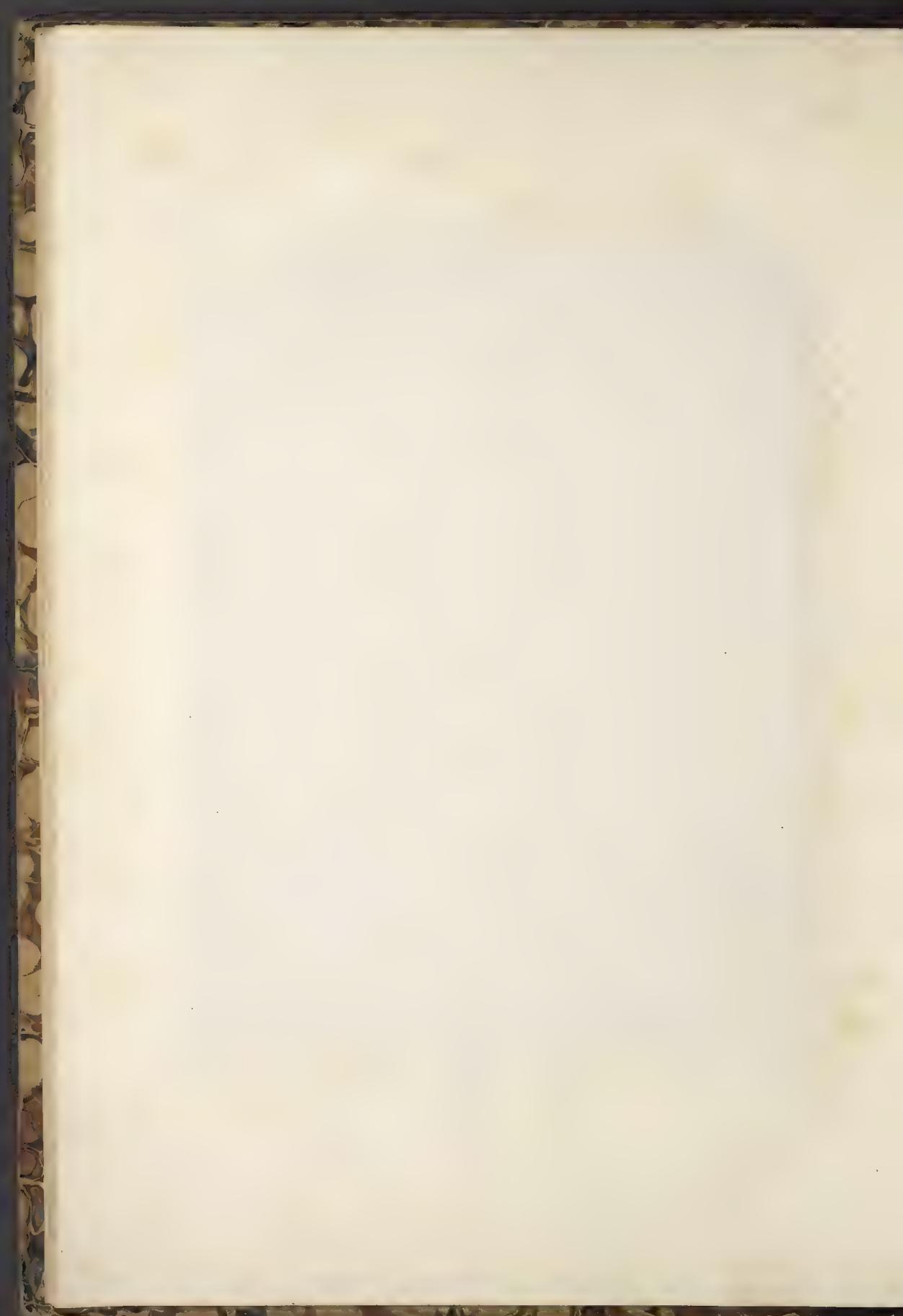


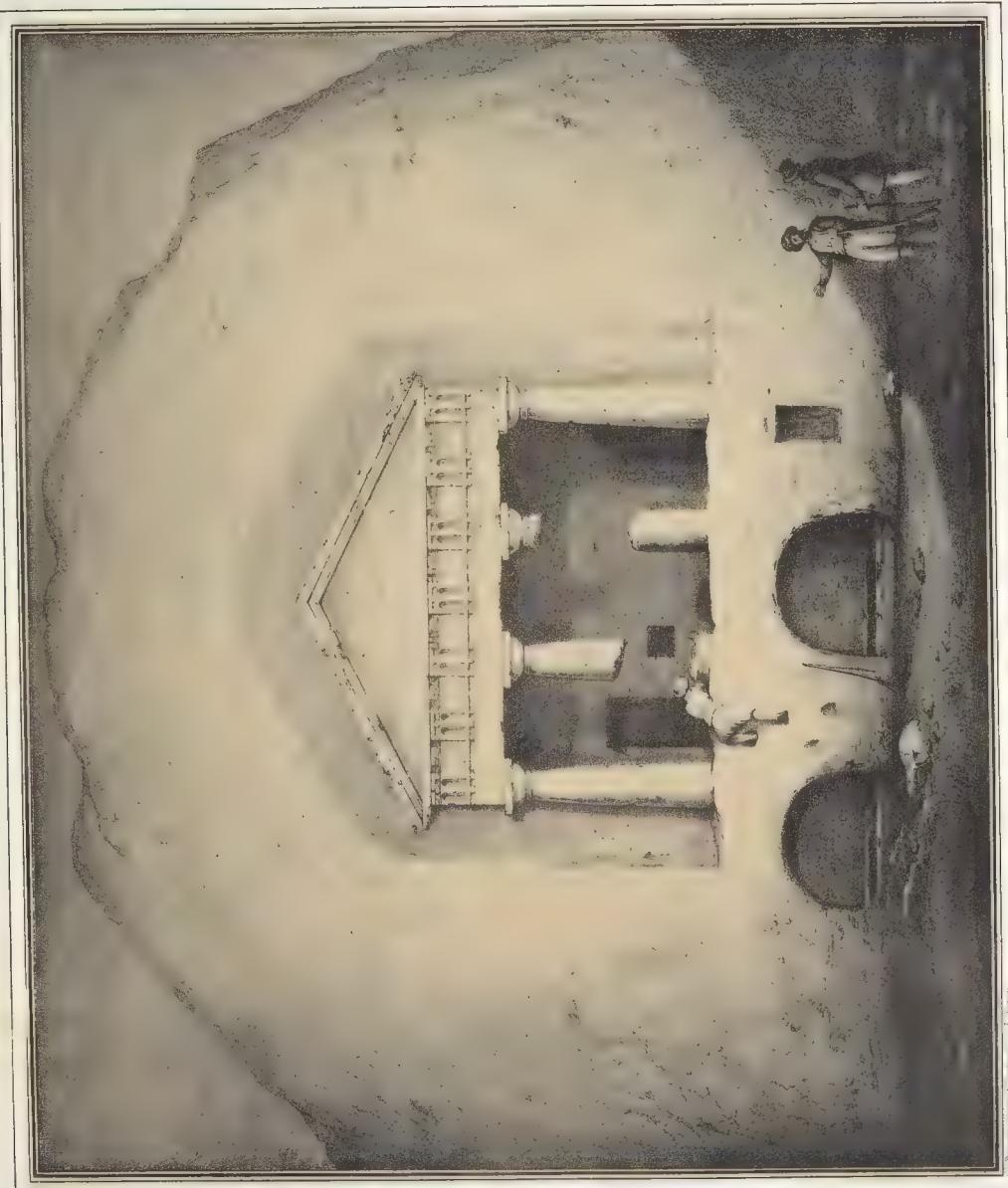
MONUMENT on the Right
entering the Plain of **DOGAN-LU**



TOMB of MIDAS

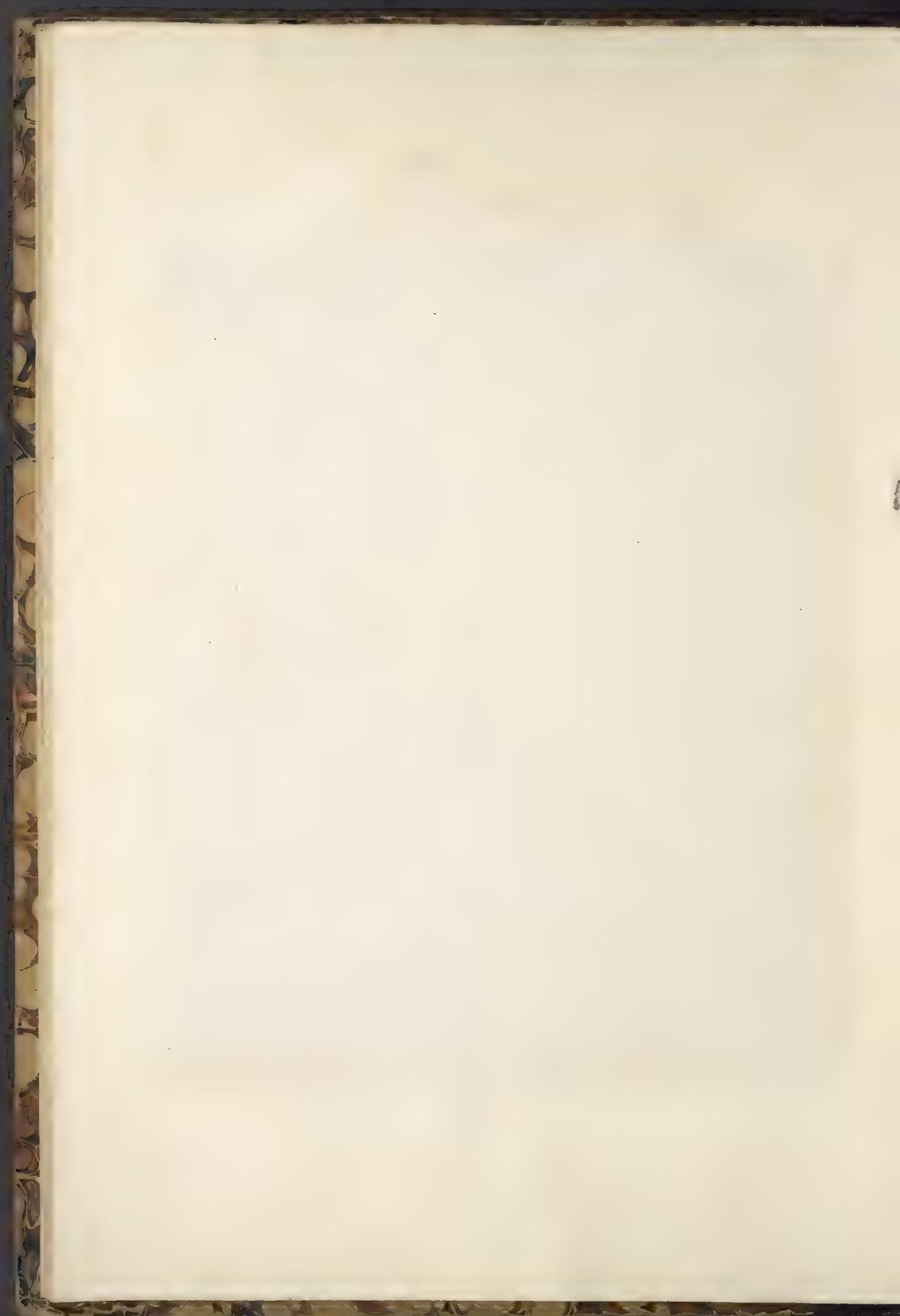
DOGAN - LU

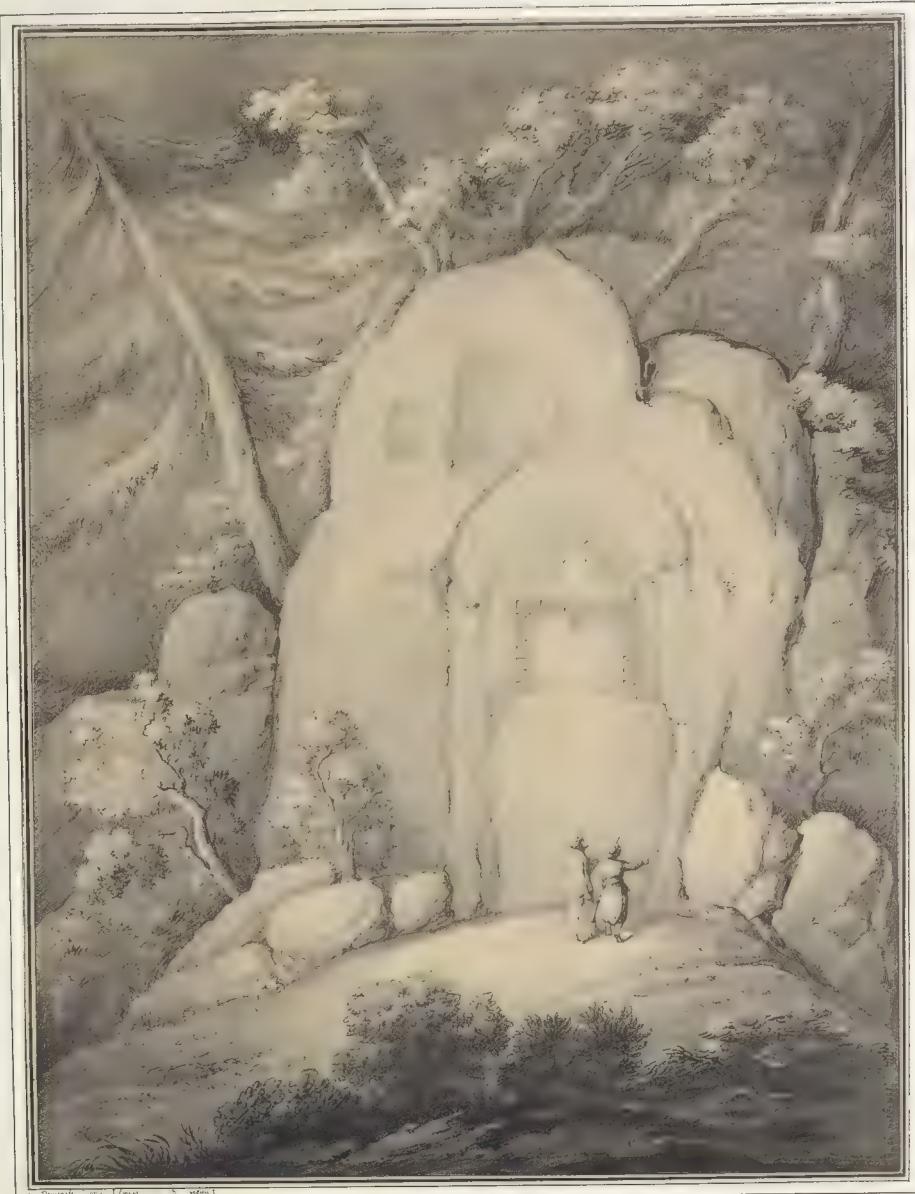




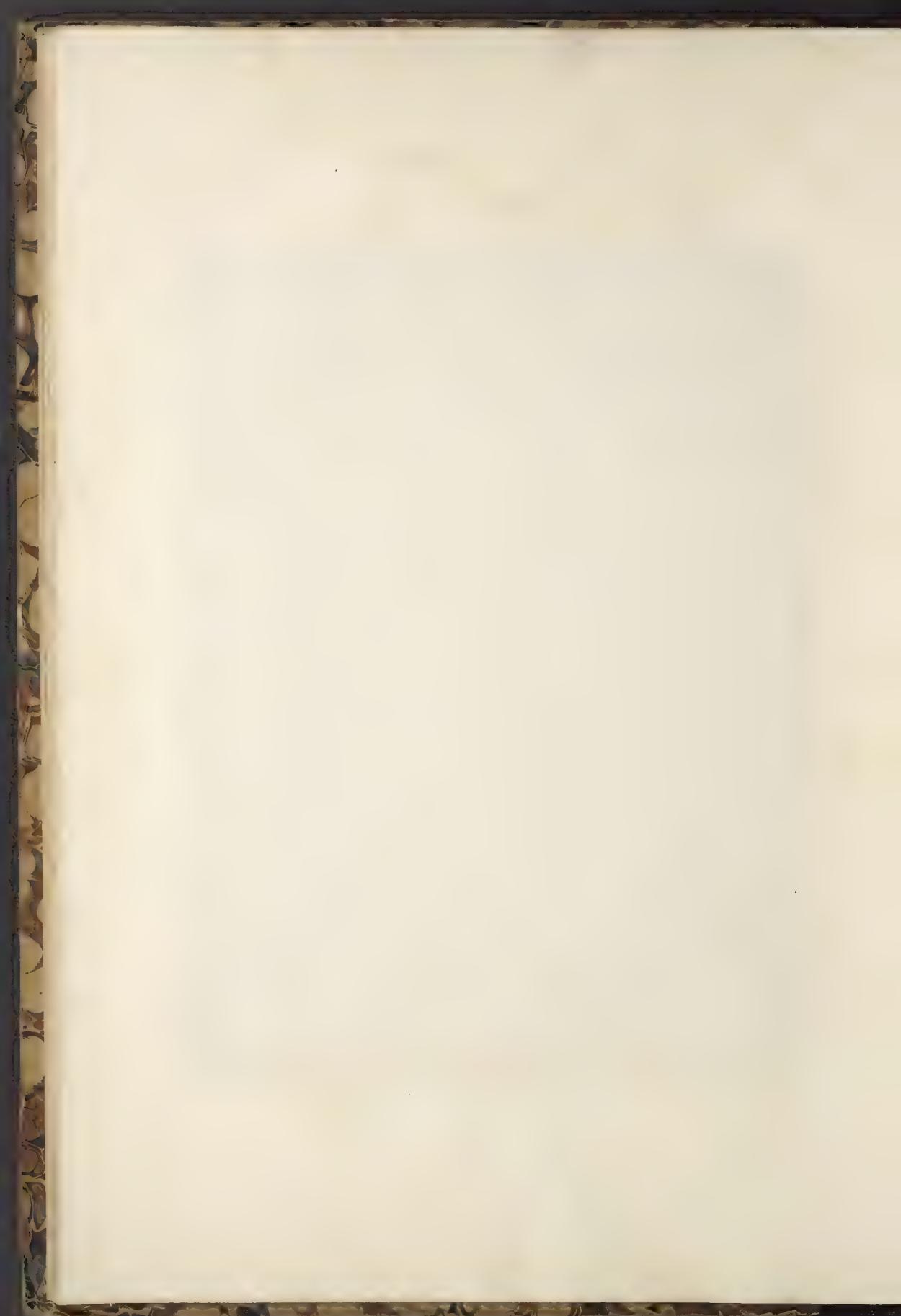
DORIC TEMPLE excavated in the BUDGE

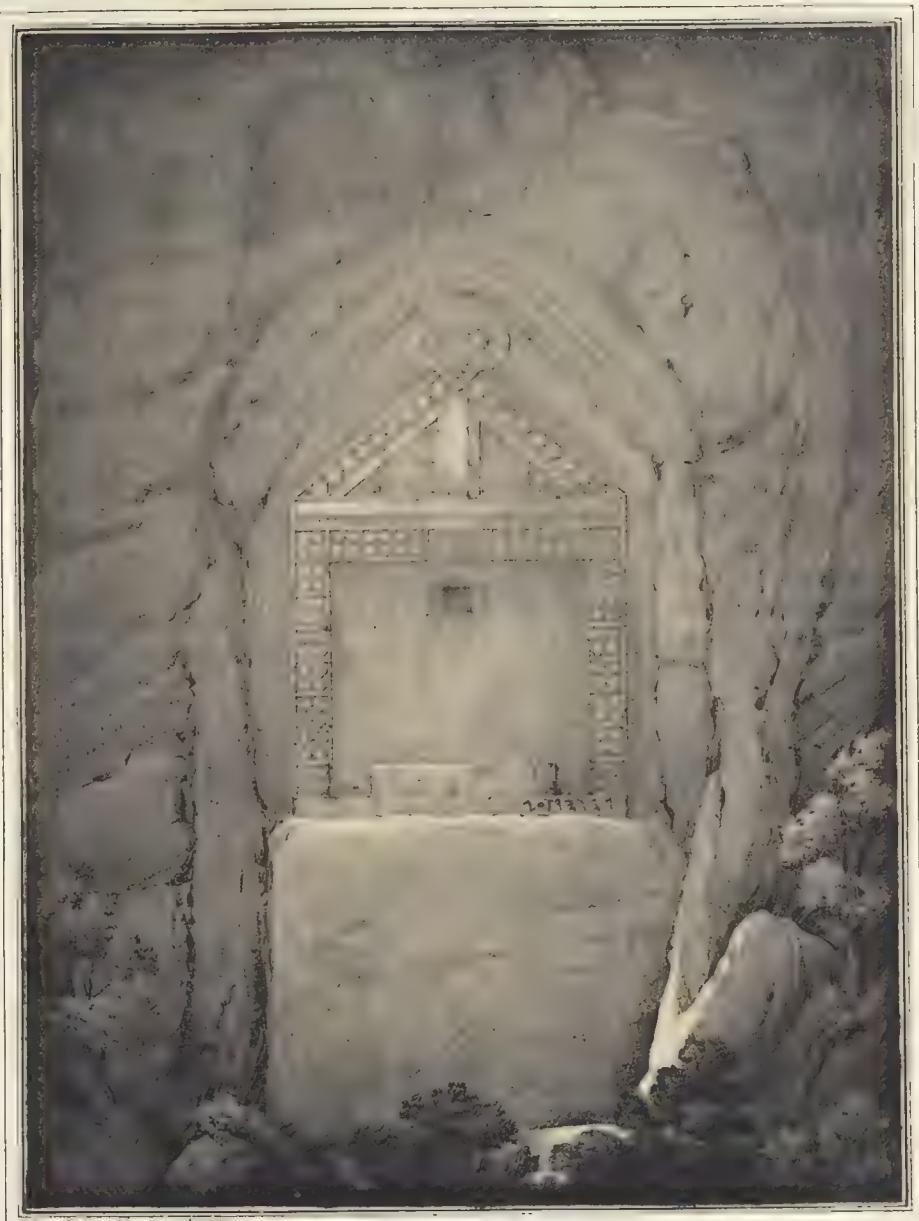
DUGGAN = T. G.



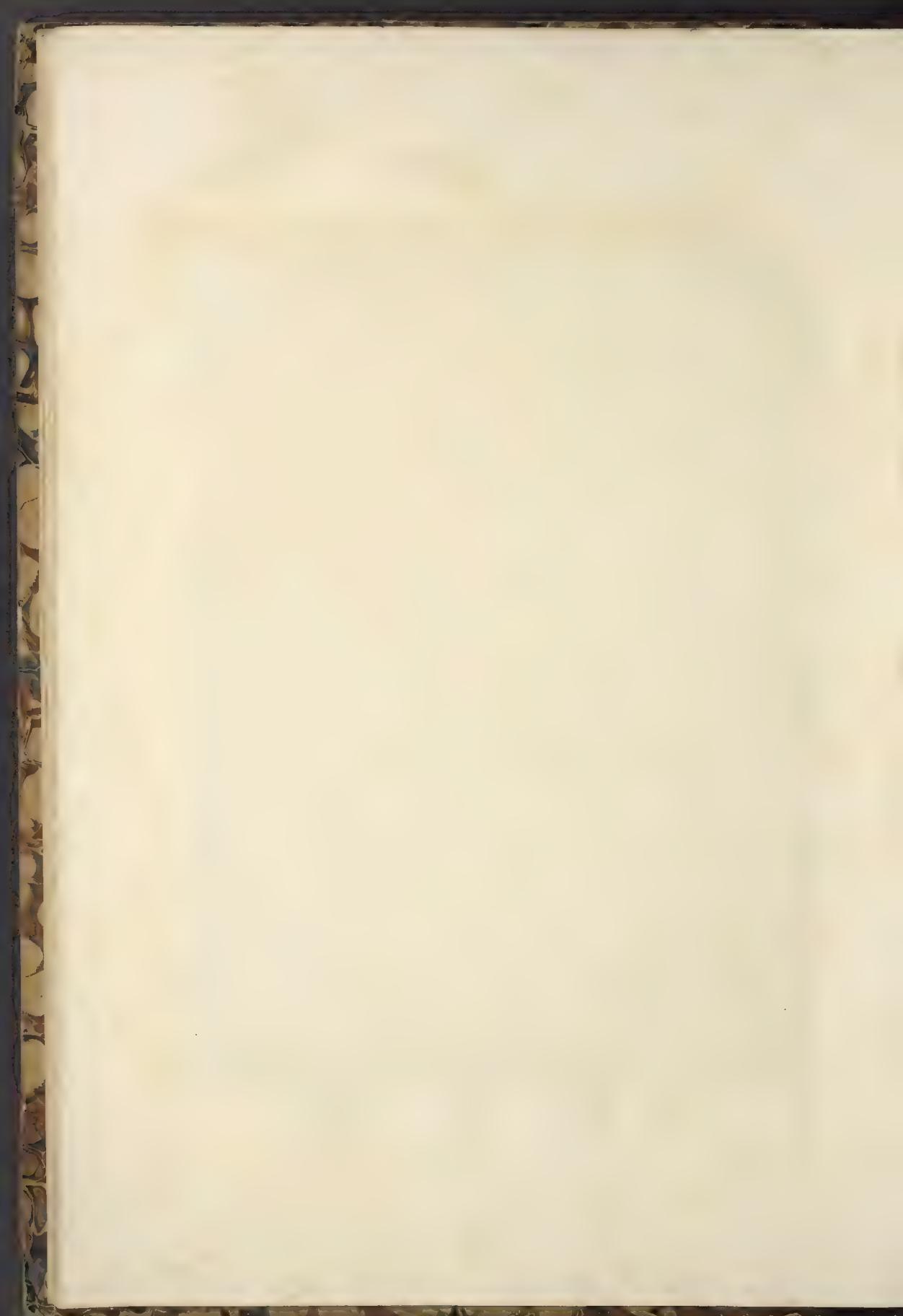


MONUMENT with INSCRIPTIONS
on the WEST SIDE of DOGAN-LU





PLAN of MONUMENT with INSCRIPTIONS
on the WEST SIDE of the PLATE of DOGANEY.





MONUMENT at KAPUL - DAK



PLATE OF INSCRIPTIONS.

BA BA: MÆMÆFAI}; CPOITAFO}; KΦIJAM. AFA SØS}; KÆMÆMAM: ENAÆS

AT&T&APKIA&FAIS&AK&AM&O&FAFO&S&M&DAI&PA&FAPTA&I&
FAMAKT&E&DO&S

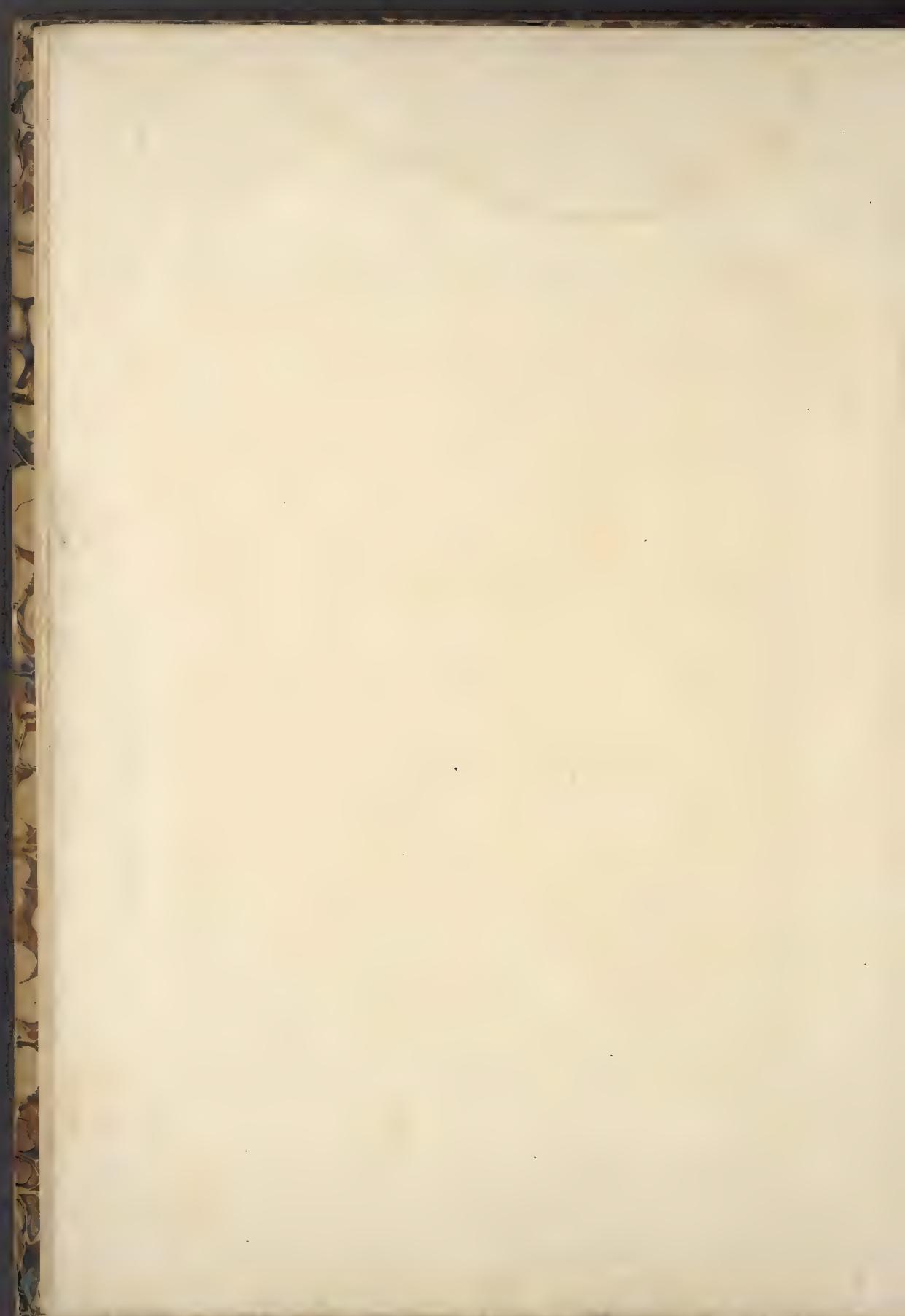
ΑΞΤΡΑΤΕΜΙΑΞΑΞΥΠΩΔΙΟΤΙΓΙΩΑΝ

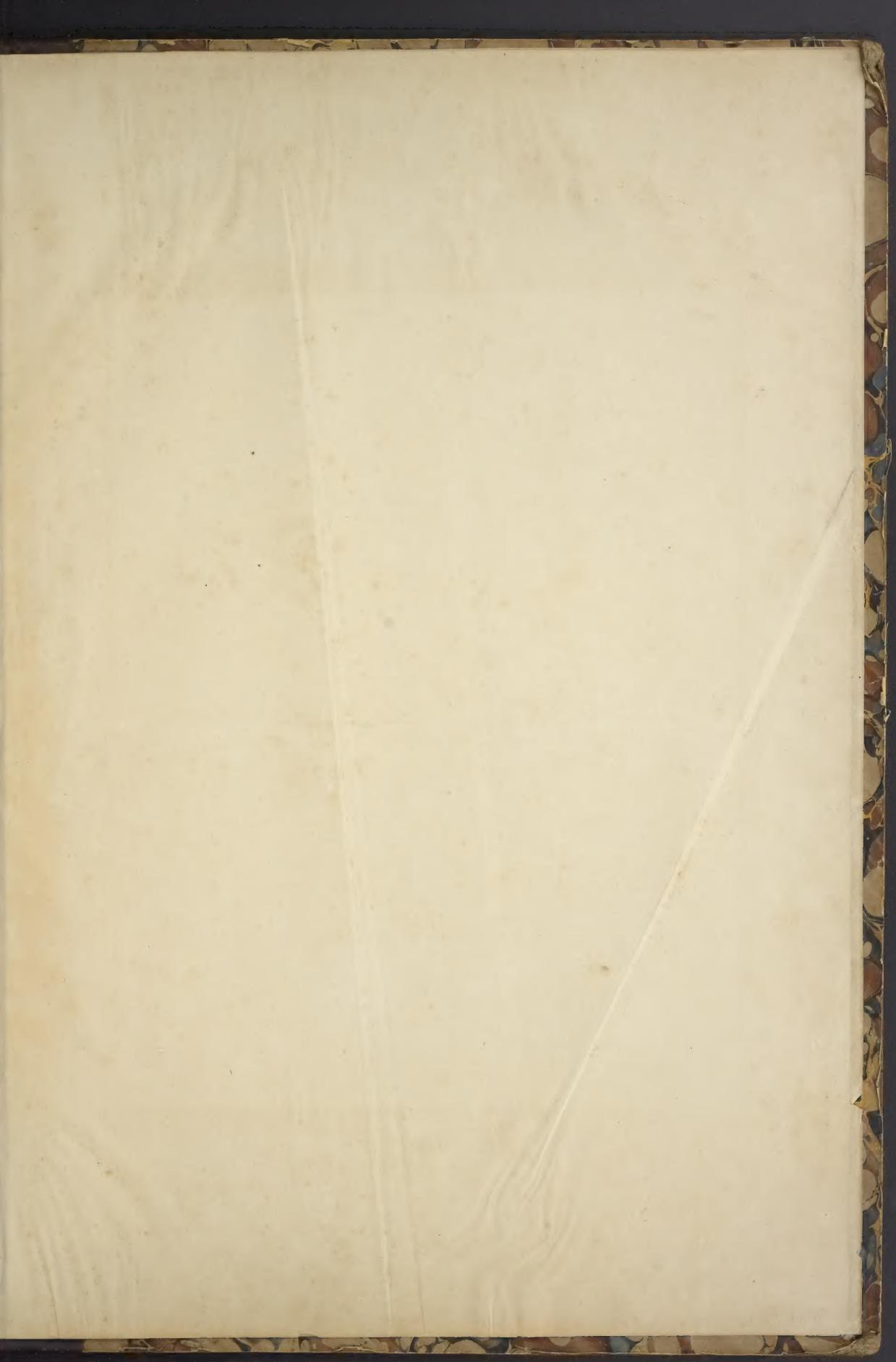
ABASILAIAKO

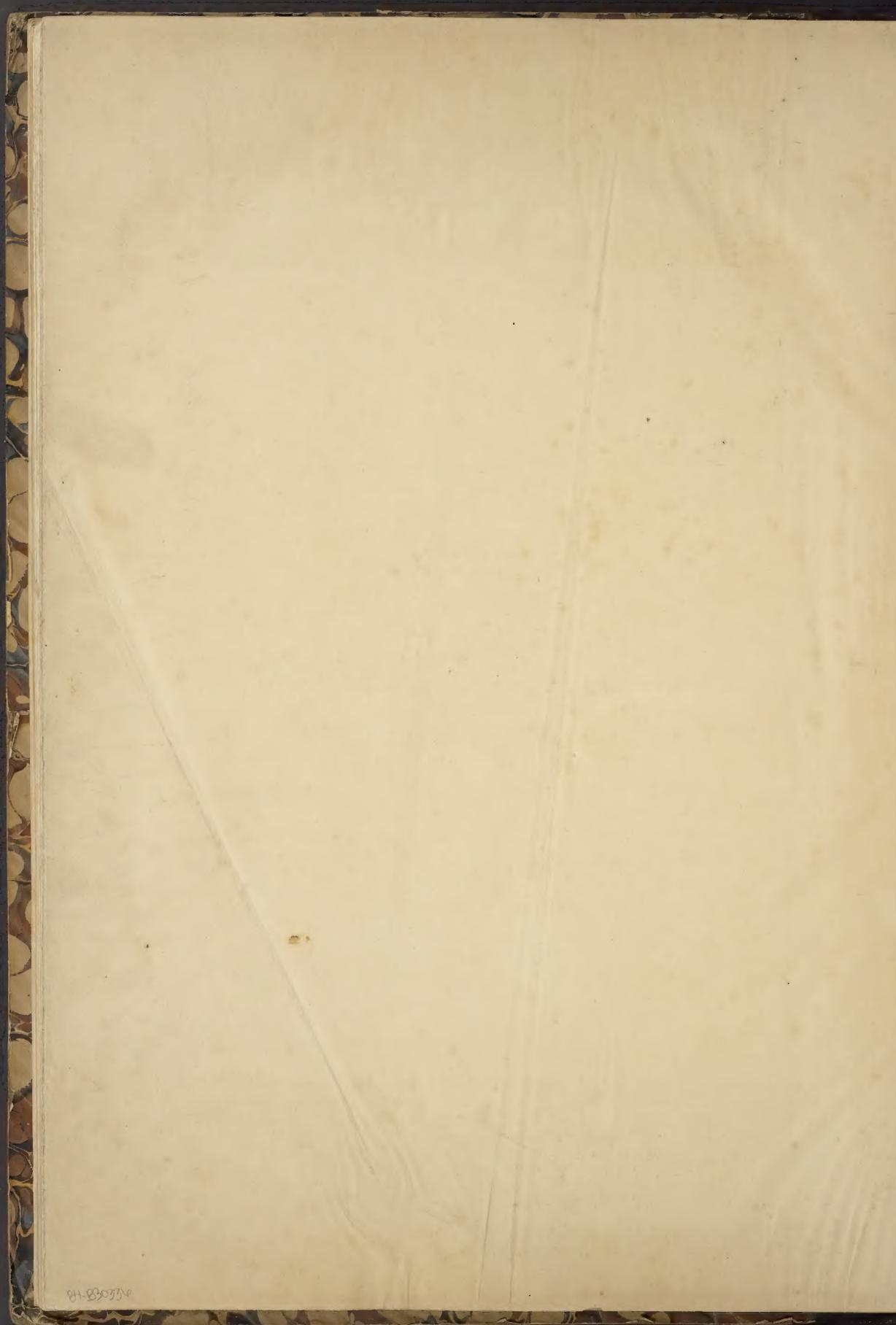
ΒΡΑΜΕΙΑΓΑΙΣ: ΙΡΟΙΑ
ΨΥΣΑΤΑΨΑΚΑΙΩΣΩΣΑΨΑΙΤΗ
ΦΛΑΒΕΣ

AKCAFIAFAMITIAT
LOGFOIAKALIVL

ΦΡΕΙΚΥΜ·ΤΑΛΑΤΟΣ·ΣΟΣΤΙΚΥΡ·ΡΑΕΡΜΟΣ·ΑΚΕΜΑΜΟΓΑΦΟΣ
ΟΓΑΤΟΜΑΜΑΚΑ·ΕΩΜΟΙΚΟ^ΘΜΙΤΣΑΙΑΡΑ·ΜΑΡΑΤΑΛ
ΣΟΣΑΣ·Τ·ΜΑΤΕΡΕΛ·ΕΦΕΤΑΚΣΑΤΙΣ·ΟΦΑΦΙΜ·ΟΜΟΜΑΝ·ΛΑΙΤΙ·ΛΛ
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